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NOVEL CEFEM COMPOUNDS

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NOVEL CEFEM COMPOUNDS

[Shinki Sefaimu kagobutsu]

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Claims

1. Cefem compounds represented by general formula

[in the formula, R1 represents an amino group or protected amino group, R2 represents a lower C1-C4 alkyl group, R3 represents a vinyl group, lower alkylthio group, -CH=CHCOOR3' (R3' is hydrogen or a lower alkyl group) or -CH₂COO R3" (R3" is hydrogen or a lower alkyl group) and R4 represents a carboxyl group or protected carboxyl group] and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. Syn isomers of the compounds described in Claim 1.

Detailed explanation of the invention

This invention pertains to novel cefem compounds and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Many cephalosporin compounds are marketed and applied in clinical treatments currently, but only a few of them, including cephalexin, cefatrizine, cefaclor and cephalexin are orally administered drugs. In this regard, the present inventors conducted an investigation aiming at searching for cephalosprin compounds having a broad antibacterial spectrum and effective against resistant bacteria as well as being able to be administered orally and discovered cephalosporins having various substituents at the 7 and 3 positions of the nucleus and that certain cefem compounds had a broad antibacterial spectrum and excellent antibacterial effect when administered orally, thus accomplishing the present invention.

Specifically, the present invention pertains to novel cefem compounds having excellent antibacterial activity, and more specifically, it provides cefem compounds having general formula (I)

[in the formula, R1 represents an amino group or protected amino group, R2 represents a lower C1-C4 alkyl group, R3 represents a vinyl group, lower alkylthio group, -CH=CHCOOR3' (R3' is hydrogen or a lower alkyl group) or -CH²COO R3" (R3" is hydrogen or a lower alkyl group) and R4 represents a carboxyl group or protected carboxyl group] and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof

Compounds (I) of the present invention can be synthesized by any of the following methods.

① Synthesizing compounds (I) of the present invention by reacting compounds represented by general formula (II)

(in the formula, R3 and R4 are the same as the aforementioned) or N-silyl compounds thereof with compounds represented by general formula (III)

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[[]Numbers in the right margin represent pagination in the foreign text.]

(in the formula, R1 and R2 are the same as the aforementioned) or carboxyl group thereof, followed by removing the protecting groups if necessary.

② Removing the protecting groups of R₁^a from compounds represented by general formula (Ia)

(in the formula, R₁^a represents protected amino groups while R2, R3 and R4 are the same as the aforementioned)

to produce compounds represented by general formula (Ib)

$$H_2N \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \begin{array}{c} C - CONH \stackrel{\downarrow}{\longrightarrow} \begin{array}{c} R_2 \\ C \\ C \end{array} \qquad (1b)$$

(in the formula, R2, R3 and R4 are the same as the aforementioned)

3 Synthesizing compounds (I) of the present invention by reacting compounds represented by general formula (IV)

(in the formula, R_4^a represents protected carboxyl groups, and R_1^a and R_3 are the same as the aforementioned)

with compounds represented by general formula (V) or (VI)

(in the formula, X represents halogen atoms, and R2 is the same as the aforementioned)

In the aforementioned formulas (I)-(VI), "lower" means 1-4 carbons unless otherwise specified. The protecting groups for the amino group represented by R₁^a may be any conventional group as long as it can be detached when desired and the preferably applicable examples include 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl group, 2-methylsulfonylethyloxycarbonyl group, 1-butoxycarbonyl group, chloroacetyl group and trityl group. The protecting groups for the

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carboxyl group represented by R_4^a may be any conventional group utilized for β -lactam compounds and the examples include diphenylmethyl group, p-nitrobenzyl group, trichloroethyl group, p-methoxybenzyl group and aryl group. Also, examples of the reactive derivatives of the carboxyl groups of compounds (III) include acid halide compounds, acid azides, acid anhydrides, mixed acid anhydrides, active amides and active esters. Also, chlorine, bromine and iodine can be cited as the halogen atoms of compounds (V) and (VI).

Compounds represented by formula (III) as the starting materials in method ① of the present invention can be produced, for example, by reacting compounds represented by general formula (VII)

(in the formula, R5 represents a carboxyl protecting group, and R1 is the same as the aforementioned)

with compounds represented by formula (V) or (VI)

$$R_2$$
-COX (V) , R_2 -COCH₂X (V)

(in the formula, R2 and X are the same as the aforementioned), followed by removing the carboxyl protecting groups.

The reaction with compound (V) or compound (VI) is conducted in an organic solvent, water or a solvent containing water in the presence of an alkali. Removal of the carboxyl protecting group must be conducted under a condition that does not cause the cleavage of the acyl group of the oxime or the decomposition of oxyimino group. For this reason, the method of removal with palladium catalyst using an allyl group (J. Org. Chem., 47-587, 1982), or the method of acid hydrolysis using the t-butyl group, p-methoxybenzyl group or diphenylmethyl group as R5 is applied.

In method ① of the present invention, if a reactive derivative of the carboxyl group of compounds represented by formula (III) is utilized, the reaction is preferably conducted on an ice bath in a solvent that is not adversely affecting the reaction, for example, water, acetone, dioxane, acetonitrile, chloroform, methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran or ethyl acetate. Also, if compounds of formula (III) are utilized in their free forms, the reaction is preferably conducted in the presence of a condensing agent. Examples of such condensing agents include the so-called Vilsmeier reagents obtained from the reaction of N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide; N-cyclohexyl-N'-morpholinoethylcarbodiimide; N-dicyclohexyl-N'-(4-diethylaminocyclohexyl)carbodiimide; N,N'-diethylcarbodiimide; N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide; N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide; N,N'-carbonylbis(2-methylimidazol); pentamethyleneketene-N-cyclohexylimine; diphenylketene-N-cyclohexylimine; ethoxyacetylene;

1-alkoxy-1-chloroethylenes; trialkyl phosphites; ethyl polyphosphate; isopropyl polyphosphate; phosphorus oxychloride; phosphorus trichloride; thionyl chloride; oxaly chloride; triphenyl phosphine; 2-ethyl-7-hydroxybenzisooxazolium chloride; 2-ethyl-5-(m-sulfophenyl)isooxazolium hydroxide intermolecular salt; 1-(p-chlorobenzenesulfonyloxy)-6-chloro-1H-benzotriazole or dimethylformamide with thionyl chloride, phosgene or phosphorus oxychloride.

This reaction can also be conducted in the presence of an inorganic alkali or organic alkali, and the examples of the alkalis include alkali metal hydrogen carbonates (for example, sodium hydrogen carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate), alkali carbonates (for example, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate), alkaline-earth metal carbonates (for example, calcium carbonate, etc.), tri(lower)alkylamines (for example, trimethylamine, triethylamine, etc.), pyridine, N-(lower)alkylmorpholines and N,N'-di(lower)alkylbenzylamines, etc.

There is no particular restriction to the reaction temperature, but the reaction is in general conducted under cooling or heating.

The syn isomers of the objective compounds (I) of the present invention can be obtained from the reaction of the corresponding syn isomers of compounds (II) and compounds (III) under neutral condition in the presence of the aforementioned Vilsmeier reagent, for example.

Also, the reaction of method ③ of the present invention can be conducted by conventionally known methods. Specifically, the reaction of compounds (IV) and (V) can be conducted at -20-20°C in a solvent such as methylene chloride, ethyl acetate or tetrahydrofuran in the presence of an organic alkali such as pyridine or triethylamine or an inorganic alkali such as potassium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate. Also, the reaction of compounds (IV) and (VI) is preferably conducted at 0-5°C in a solvent such as dimethylformamide or dimethyl sulfoxide.

Furthermore, the removal of the protecting groups in methods ①-③ of the present invention can be conducted by conventional methods in response to the type, and methods such as acid hydrolysis, alkali hydrolysis and reduction can be applied, for example.

Syn isomers and anti isomers are present in compounds (I), (Ia) and (Ib) of the present invention and in starting materials (III), (IV) and (VII), and the two types of isomers and any mixture thereof are all included in the present invention.

In this regard, the syn isomers and anti isomers of the objective compounds (I) mean geographic isomers having the following partial structures (VIII) and (IX), respectively.

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(in the formulas, R1 and R2 are the same as the aforementioned)

In case the compounds of the present invention contain free carboxyl groups and/or free amino groups, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof can be derived by conventional methods. Said salts are the normal, nontoxic salts, and examples of such salts include metal salts such as alkali metal salts (for example, sodium salts, potassium salts, etc.) and alkaline-earth metal salts (for example, calcium salts, magnesium salts, etc.), salts with organic bases (for example, trimethylamine salts, triethylamine salts, pyridine salts, picoline salts, dicyclohexylamine salts, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine salts, etc.), salts with organic acids (for example, acetates, maleates, succinates, methane sulfonates, benzene sulfonates, formates, toluene sulfonates, etc.), salts with inorganic acids (for example, hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, sulfates, phosphates, etc.) and salts with amino acids (for example, alginates, asparaginates, glutaminates, etc.).

The objective compounds (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof of the present invention are novel compounds showing potent antibacterial activity, which inhibit the growth of a wide range of pathogenic microorganisms including gram-positive bacteria and gram-negative bacteria, and are particularly useful as antibacterial agents for oral administration. When the objective compounds (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable compounds thereof of the present invention are utilized for therapeutic purpose, the aforementioned compounds are incorporated as active ingredients, which are administered in conventional drug forms by blending with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Examples of the carriers include organic and inorganic, solid and liquid excipients suitable for oral administration, nonoral administration and external application. Also, the drug forms include capsules, tablets, sugar-coated tablets, ointments, suppositories, solutions, suspensions and emulsions.

The result of the antibacterial activities investigated for the representative compounds of the present invention are shown in the following for the purpose of showing the usefulness of the objective compounds provide by the present invention.

1. Antibacterial activity

(a) Test method

The test was conducted by the dilution method with agar plate, and the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) for inhibiting the growth of bacteria shown in Table 1 were recorded. Table 1 shows the results.

(b) Test compounds

A: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

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- B: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)
- C: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-propionoyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)
- D: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-isobutyryloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)
- E: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-ethylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)
- F: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid sodium salt (syn isomer)
- G: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

	(2) 試験化合物								
	٨	В	C	D	E	F	G		
Sta. aureus 606	0.78	1.5 6	0.78	0.7 8	2 5	6.2 5	1.5 6		
Sta. aureus 606 E 25	0.78	1.5 6	0.78	0.78	2 5	3.1 3	1.5 6		
Sta. aurous 209P JC-1	0.20	0.3 9	0.20	0.3 9	6.2 5	1.5 6	0.3 9		
Sta. surcus Smith (1)	0.20	0.78	0.20	0.3 9	1 2.5	1.56	0.78		
Sta. epidermidis ATCC 14990	0.20	0.78	0.20	0.3 7	6.2 5	1.56	0.78		
B. subilis ATCC 6633	0.39	0.78	0.39	0.39	1 2.5	3.1 3	0.78		
E. coli W3630 RGN 8 2 3	0.78	6.2 5	0.78	1.56	1 2.5	1 2.5	6.2 5		
E. coli W3630 RGN14	0.7 8	1 2.5	1.5 6	3.1 3	1 2.5	2 5	6.2 5		
E. coli W3630 RGN238	1.56	6.2 5	1.56	1.56	1 2.5	25	6.2 5		
E. coli ML1410	0.7 8	1 2.5	1.56	3.13	1 2.5	25	1 2.5		
E. cili NIHJ JC-2	0.78	3.1 3	0.78	1.56	1 2.5	L 2.5	6.2 5		
E. coli No.29	0.39	3.1 3	0.78	0.78	1 2.5	6.25	3.1 3		
Kleb. pneumoniae GN69	0.3 9	L5 6	0.39	0.78	6.2 5	6.2 5	1.5 6		
Kleb. pneumoniac GN118	0.3 9	3.13	0.39	0.7 8	6.2 5	1 2.5	3.1 3		
Kieb. pneumoniae PC1602	0.7 8	3.1 3	0.3 9	0.78	6.2 5	1 2.5	3.1 3		
Pro. mirabilis GN79	1.5 6	6.2 5	25	3.1 3	2 5	25	3.1 3		
Pro. mirabilis GN310						1 2.5	2 5		
Sal. typhi 0-901-W	0.3 9	0.78	0.20	0.3 9	6.2 5	6.2 5	0.7 8		

1)試験:簡		(2	2) 試験	化 合	129	\$9		
	A	В	С	D	E	P	G	
Sal. typhimurium LT-2	0.3 9	3.1 3	0.3 9	0.7 8	1 2.5	1 2.5	1.5 6	
Sal. enteritidis No.11	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	6.2 5	0.78	0.20	
Shigella dysenteriae Shigae	0.20	0.78	0.20	0.3 9	6.2 5	3.1 3	0.78	
Pro. vulgaris GN76	1.5 6	6.25	6.25	125	50	1 2.5	3.1 3	
Pro. vulgaris GN106	0.78	3.1 3	1.5 6	8.1.8	50	1 2.5	3.1 3	
Pro. vulgaris OX-19			***************************************	l		1 2.5	1 2.5	
Pro. morganii Kono				Ì		2 5	50	
Pro. rettgeri GN624	0.20	1.5 6	0.3 9	0.7 8	6.2 5	3.1 3	3.1 3	
Pro. rettgeri J-0025	0.26	0.78	0.20	9.3 9	6.2 5	1.5 6	1.5 6	
E. coli GN206				1	.	6.25	6.2 5	
Citro. freundii GN346/16	1.51	6.2 5	0.78	1.56	1 2.5	2 5	6.2 5	
Entero. cloacas G-0005						5 0	1 2.5	
Entero. closcae G-0008			6.25	6.2 5	25	2 5	6,25	
Serr. marcescens No.1	1.51	6.2 5	3.1 3	3.1 3	2 5	2 5	6.2 5	
Serr. marcescens No.2	3.1 3		3.1 3	3.1.3	25	50	1 2.5	
Ps. cepacia M-0527	1.5 6	1 2.5	3.1 3	3.1 3	1 2.5	1 2.5	1 2.5	
Str. faecalis W-75			Ì		1 2.5			

Key: 1 2

Tested bacteria Tested compounds

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2. Therapeutic experiment of infection

(a) Test method

ICR-JCL mice (4-week-old males, weight 20 ± 0.5 g), 3 mice/group, were utilized as the test animals. The bacterium for infection was *Escherichra coli* No. 29, which was incubated at 37° C for 20 h in heart infusion agar and suspended in physiological saline solution, followed by mixing muein to give a concentration of 2.5 % and injecting into the abdomens of the mice. Drug samples were orally administered at various concentrations immediately after the bacterial infection, and the number of surviving mice was counted after 7 days. Table 2 shows the result.

(b) Compounds tested

H: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester (syn isomer)

I: 7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester (syn isomer)

1)	投与量		2 4	Ē.	存		\$		
	(*9/マウス)	A*	в*	E*	H	I	セプロキ サップ(3)	無治療 対照群	
	10	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	0/3	
	1	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	2/3	0/3	
	0.1	0/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	0/3	0/3	

Key: 1 Dosage (mg/mouse)

- 2 Survival rate
- 3 Cefloxacin
- 4 Untreated control group
- 5 Test compounds A, B and E are the same as the aforementioned.

Next, the present invention is explained in detail using reference examples and application examples, but they are not to be construed as limiting the present invention.

Reference Example 1

Ethyl 2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetate (syn isomer):

A solution of 30 g of ethyl acetoacetate in 30 mL of glacial acetic acid was chilled on ice while stirring, to which a solution of 18 g of sodium nitrite in 40 mL of water was added at a rate

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such that the reaction temperature was maintained at below 10°C. After stirring for about 30 min on ice, 16 g of potassium chloride in 80 mL of water was added. The resultant mixture was stirred for 1 h. The lower organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether. The extract was combined with the oily layer, which was washed sequentially with water and saturated aqueous table salt solution, followed by concentrating until dry to give 30 g of ethyl-2-hydroxyimino-3-oxobutyrate (syn isomer). A solution of 1.5 g of ethyl 2-hydroxyimino-3-oxobutyrate (syn isomer) in 40 mL of methylene chloride was stirring while chilling on ice, to which 14 g of sulfuryl chloride was added drop-wise, followed by stirring for 2 days. The mixture was washed with water, dried and concentrated. The residual oily substance (17 g) was dissolved in 50 mL of ethanol, to which 7.7 mL of dimethylaniline and 4.2 g of thiourea were added while stirring. The product was filtered after 2 h and washed with ethanol, followed by drying, and 7 g of the subject compound was obtained.

Mp 188°C (decomposition)

Reference Example 2

Ethyl 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetate hydrochloride (syn isomer):

A solution 8.4 mL of triethylamine and 13 g of the product of Reference Example 1 in 30 mL of dimethylformamide was stirred and chilled (-30°C), and 16.75 g of trityl chloride was added to the mixture over 2 h. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at the same temperature and for 17 h at room temperature.

Next, it was partitioned in 500 mL of water and 500 mL of ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated and washed with water and then stirred in 500 mL of 1N HCl. The precipitates were collected and washed sequentially with water, ethyl acetate and ether, followed by drying, and 16.4 g of the subject compound was obtained as white solids.

Mp 184-186°C (decomposition)

Reference Example 3

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetic acid sodium salt (syn isomer):

20 g of ethyl 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetate hydrochloride (syn isomer) was suspended in 400 mL of ethanol, and 400 mL of a 1N aqueous NaOH solution was added drop-wise. After stirring for 24 h at room temperature, the precipitates were filtered. The precipitates were washed with ether and then suspended in 500 mL tetrahydrofuran and the pH was adjusted to 2.0 with 10% HCl while chilling on ice to give a homogeneous solution. Next, the pH was adjusted to 8.0 with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and precipitates were formed. The precipitates were filtered and washed sequentially with water and ether, followed by drying, and 16 g of white powder was obtained.

Reference Example 4

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer):

1.8 g of 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetic acid sodium salt was dissolved in 20 mL of dimethylformamide, to which 0.8 mL of allyl iodide was added while chilling on ice, and the mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The reaction solution was added to a mixture of 200 mL of ethyl acetate and 200 mL of water, and the organic layer was washed with water (200 mL x 2). After drying over magnesium sulfate and concentrating, the product was purified with 60 g of Wako gel C-200 (system: toluene-ethyl acetate). Amount yielded: 1.3 g.

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NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):
4.85 (2H, m), 5.25-5.50 (2H, m), 5.95 (1H, m), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.85 (16H, b.s)
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Reference Example 5

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer):

469 mg of 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer) was dissolved in 10 mL of dry methylene chloride, to which 0.1 mL of pyridine was added while chilling on ice. Next, 1 mL of dry methylene chloride containing 0.1 mL of acetyl chloride was added drop-wise, followed by stirring for 20 min at the same temperature. The solution was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentrating, the residue was purified with silica gel and 500 mg of the objective product was obtained.

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FD mass: 511
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IR (Nujol): 3300, 1740 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM):

2.11 (3H, s), 4.75-4.85 (2H, m), 5.20-5.48 (2H, m), 5.70-6.15 (1H, m), 6.85 (1H, s), 7.80 (15H, s)

The compounds of the following Reference Examples 6-8 were obtained in the same manner as in Reference Example 5 by reacting 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer) with corresponding acid chlorides.

Reference Example 6

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-propionoyloxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer):

FD mass: 525

IR (Nujol): 3300, 1740 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM):

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1.25 (3H, t, J = 8 Hz), 2.5 (2H, q, J = 8 Hz), 4.75-4.85 (2H, m), 5.20-5.48 (2H, m), 5.70-6.15 (1H, m), 6.82 (1H, s), 7.80 (15H, b,s)
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Reference Example 7

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-isobutyryloxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer):

FD mass: 540

IR (Nujol): 3300, 1745 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM):

1.20 (6H, d, J = 8 Hz), 2.60 (1H, m), 4.70-4.82 (2H, m), 5.15-5.48 (2H, m),

5.70-6.15 (1H, m), 6.85 (1H, s), 7.20 (16H, s)

Reference Example 8

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer):

FD mass: 553

IR (Nujol): 3300, 1740 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM):

1.25 (9H, s), 4.70-4.85 (2H, m), 5.16-5.55 (2H, m), 5.65-6.20 (1H, m), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.26 (16H, s)

Reference Example 9

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetic acid (syn isomer):

250 mg of 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetic acid allyl ester (syn isomer) was dissolved in 10 mL of dry methylene chloride, to which 5 mL of a solution of 85 mg potassium 2-ethylhexanoate in ethyl acetate was added while chilling on ice, followed by adding 12 mg of triphenyl phosphine and 12 mg of tetrakistriphenylphosphine palladium (0), and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at the same temperature. The precipitates were filtered and washed sequentially with isopropyl ether and ethyl acetate, followed by drying, and potassium 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetate was obtained. The potassium salt obtained was then suspended in 20 mL ethyl acetate and the pH was adjusted to 2.0 with 5% HCl while chilling on ice. The product was washed with saturated aqueous table salt solution and dried, and 130 mg of the objective compound was obtained as white powder after concentrating and drying.

NMR (80 MHz, δ value):

The compounds of the following Reference Examples 10-12 were obtained in the same manner as in Reference Example 9 by using corresponding

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-alkylacyloxyiminoacetic acid allyl esters (syn isomer) as the starting materials and reacting with potassium 2-ethylhexanoate in the presence of a palladium catalyst.

Reference Example 10

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-propionoyloxyiminoacetic acid (syn isomer):

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3):

1.25 (3H, t, J = 8 Hz), 2.5 (2H, q, J = 8 Hz), 6.80 (1H, s), 7.30 (16H, b.s)

Reference Example 11

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-isobutyryloxyiminoacetic acid (syn isomer):

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl₃):

1.05 (6H, d, J = 8 Hz), 2.40 (1H, m), 6.85 (1H, s), 7.30 (16H, b.s)

Reference Example 12

2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetic acid (syn isomer):

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl₃):

1.16 (9H, s), 6.80 (1H, s), 7.28 (16H, b.s)

Reference Example 13

7-β-phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid p-nitrobenzyl ester:

5.6 g (12 mM) of 7-β-phenylacetamido-3-hydroxy-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid-p-nitrobenzyl ester was suspended in 40 mL of dry acetonitrile, which was chilled at -20°C while being stirred in nitrogen atmosphere, and 2.4 mL of diisopropylethylamine and 2.8 mL of diphenyl chlorophosphate were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for about 30 min at the same temperature, and a transparent solution was obtained. Completion of the reaction was verified by TLC and the reaction solution was chilled at -30°C, and 2.4 mL of diisopropylethylamine was added, followed by blowing in about 3 g of methyl mercaptan. Reaction was continued for about 2 h at -25 – -30°C (precipitation of crystals), and after completion of the reaction was verified with TLC, 0.5 mL of acetic acid was added.

The resultant product was collected and washed sequentially with 7 mL of cold acetonitrile and 10 mL of isopropyl ether, followed by vacuum drying. Amount yielded: 4.95 g (yield: 83%).

Mp: 231°C (decomposition)

IR: (Nujol): 3230, 1775 (β -lactam), 1705 and 1650 cm⁻¹

UV λmax: 319 nm

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NMR (DMSO-d6 + CDCl3): δ value (60 MHz) 3.28 (3H, s), 3.61 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, s), 5.03 (1H, d, (J=4.6 Hz)), 5.73 (2H, s), 5.64 (1H, dd, (J=4.6, J=7.8 Hz)), 7.29 (5H, s), 7.63, 8.20 (4H, 2xd, (J=8.2))), 8.83 (1H, d, (J=7.8))

Reference Example 14

7-Phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid:

2.5 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid p-nitrobenzyl ester [mp. 231°C (decomposition)] was added to 15 mL of dioxane and 10 mL of 85% formic acid, followed by heating at 50-55°C, and 1.5-3 g of zinc powder was added in a few increments while stirring, and the reaction was further conducted for 2-5 h. Completion of the reaction was verified by thin layer chromatography (TLC) and the reaction mixture was chilled to room temperature, and the insoluble substance was collected and washed with dioxane. The reaction solution and the washing solution were combined and the majority of the solvent was removed by vacuum distillation. 10 mL of ethyl acetate and 50 mL ice water were mixed and stirred, and the pH was adjusted to 7.0-7.5 with an acidic solution of sodium carbonate, to which the above reaction solution was added drop-wise. After completing the addition, the insoluble substance was collected and washed with water. The aqueous layer and the washing solution were combined and extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with a small amount of water, and the washing solution was combined with the aqueous layer. Treatment with activated carbon is conducted if necessary. The pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to 1-2 with hydrochloric acid, followed by standing overnight. The solid substance was collected and washed with water, followed by washing with a small amount of isopropyl ether and drying, and the subject compound was obtained. Amount yielded: 1.4 g (yield: 77%). The product was recrystallized from acetone + isopropyl ether.

Mp: 197-98°C (decomposition)
UV λmax: 318 nm (95% ethanol)
IR: (Nujol): 3280 (NH), 1770 (β-lactam), 1690 and 1640 cm⁻¹
NMR (DMSO-d6 + CDCl3): δ value [60 MHz (R600)]
2.33 (3H, s), 3.57 (2H, s), 3.67 (2H, s), 5.01 (1H, d, J=4.7 Hz), 5.56 (1H, dd, J=4.7, J=8.2 Hz), 7.25 (5H, s), 9.01 (1H, d, J=8.2 Hz)

Reference Example 15

7-Phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester:

1.82 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid obtained in Reference Example 14 was heated and dissolved in acetone. A solution of diazodiphenylmethane in n-hexane was added. The mixture was reacted overnight at room temperature while the

progress of the reaction was traced by TLC, and the solution was concentrated under vacuum to remove the solvent. The excess diazodiphenylmethane was removed by treating with n-hexane. The solid substance was dissolved in methylene chloride and the pH was adjusted to 7.5 with aqueous acidic sodium carbonate solution. The methylene chloride layer was separated, dried and concentrated under vacuum to remove the solvent, and the solid substance was treated with isopropyl ether and ethyl ether, followed by drying to obtain the subject compound. Amount yielded: 2.4 g (90%). The product was recrystallized from acetone + methanol.

Mp: 162-63°C (decomposition)

UV λmax: 318 nm (95% ethanol)

IR: (Nujol): 3230 (NH), 1780 (β -lactam), 1700 (ester) and 1650 cm⁻¹

NMR (CDCl3): δ value (60 MHz)

1.99 (3H, s), 2.91, 3.38 (2H, ABq, J=16.8 Hz), 3.64 (2H, s), 4.95 (1H, d,

J=4.3 Hz), 5.62 (1H, d.d, J=4.3, J=8.6 Hz), 6.86 (1H, s), 7.2-7.33 (16H)

Reference Example 16

7-Amido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester hydrochloride:

2.65 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester obtained in Reference Example 15 was dissolved in 50 mL of methylene chloride, followed by chilling to -30°C and 4 mL of anhydrous pyridine was added to this solution and 3.2 g of phosphorus pentachloride was further added as a micropowder. The temperature was gradually increased and the mixture was stirred for about 3 h at -10 -10°C. The solution was chilled to -40°C after the completion of the reaction was verified with TLC. (A part of the reaction solution was taken and methanol was added to it, followed by developing with benzene:ethyl acetate = 2:1). 15 mL of anhydrous methanol was added drop-wise to the reaction solution (crystals precipitated) under agitation. The temperature of the transparent solution was gradually increased and the solution was stirred for about 1 h at -10°C. The solution was added to 40 mL of cold aqueous table salt solution after the completion of the reaction was verified with TLC, and while stirring, dilute ammonia water was added to maintain the pH at 1.5-2.0 and reaction was carried out for about 1 h while chilling on ice. The precipitates were collected and washed sequentially with a small amount of ice water, ethyl acetate and isopropyl ether, and the subject compound was obtained after drying. Amount yielded: 22.5 g (91%).

Mp: 203-205°C (decomposition)

UV λmax: 319 nm (95% ethanol)

IR: (Nujol): 1780 (β -lactam), 1760 and 1700 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ value (60 MHz)

2.44 (3H, s), 3.73, 4.13 (2H, ABq, J=16 Hz), 5.08 (1H, d, J=4.3 Hz), 5.28 (1H, d, J=4.3 Hz), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.20-7.80 (13H, m)

Reference Example 17

7-Amino-3-ethylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid benzhydryl ester hydrochloride:

The subject compound was obtained in accordance with Reference Examples 13-16.

Mp: 172-173°C (decomposition)

UV λmax: 319 nm (95% ethanol)

IR: (Nujol): 1778, 1705 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ value (60 MHz)

1.16 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.93 (2H, q, J=7 Hz), 2.93 (2H, q, J=7 Hz), 3.68, 4.10 (2H,

ABq, J=15 Hz), 5.05 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.77 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 6.83 (1H, s), 7.30 (10H, m)

Reference Example 18

7-Phenylacetamido-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester:

1.2 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3-bromomethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester was dissolved in 2 mL of dimethylformamide, to which 818 mg of triphenyl phosphine and 311 mg of sodium iodide were added, and the mixture was stirred at 0-5°C for 17 h. The reaction solution was treated with isopropyl ether and powder was obtained, which was further washed with ethyl acetate. The resultant powder was suspended in 30 mL of methylene chloride and 15 mL of 36% formaldehyde was added while chilling on ice. The pH was then adjusted to 9.0 with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, followed by stirring for 30 min on an ice bath and for 2 h at room temperature. The pH was then adjusted to 5.0 with 5% HCl while chilling on ice, and the solution was extracted with methylene chloride and the extract was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solution was concentrated and the residue was subjected to purification by silica gel chromatography (Wako gel C-200, 40 g, system: toluene-ethyl acetate), and 420 g of the objective product was obtained.

IR: (Nujol): 1765, 1710 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

3.30, 3.60 (2H, ABq, J=19 Hz), 3.56 (2H, s), 4.91 (2H, d, J=4.8 Hz) 5.16 (1H, d, J=8 Hz), 5.36 (1H, d, J=15 Hz), 5.75 (1H, d,d, J=4.8, 9.0 Hz), 6.25 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 6.89 (1H, s), 7.10-7.55 (16H, m)

Reference Example 19

7-Amino-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester hydrochloride:

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230 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid benzhydryl ester was dissolved in 10 mL of dry methylene chloride, which was chilled at -40°C. 0.36 mL of pyridine and 282 mg of phosphorus pentachloride were added to the mixture, which was stirred at -40°C for 2 h and at 0°C for 2 h. Afterward, the solution was chilled at -50°C and 1 mL of dry methanol was added, which was stirred at -50°C for 2 h and at 0°C for 1 h. 10 mL of saturated aqueous table salt solution was added to the reaction solution while chilling on ice, followed by stirring at 0°C-5°C for 30 min. 20 mL of isopropyl ether was added to the solution and the precipitates were filtered, which was washed sequentially with isopropyl ether and ethyl acetate, and 164 mg of the objective product was obtained.

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IR: (Nujol): 1760, 1705 cm<sup>-1</sup> NMR (60 MHz, \delta value, PPM, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 3.73, 4.00 (2H, ABq, J=18 Hz), 5.1-5.4 (2H, m), 5.58 (1H, d, J=6 Hz), 5.93 (1H, m), 6.97 (1H, s), 7.00 (1H, d.d, J=12, 18 Hz), 7.42 (10H, m), 9.17 (2H, m)
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Reference Example 20

7-Amino-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester hydrochloride (α form):

481 mg (0.001 mol) of 7-phenylacetamido-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester (α form) (mp 157-58°C) was dissolved in 20 mL of dry methylene chloride, to which 0.40 mL of pyridine was added, followed by chilling at -20°C. 440 mg of phosphorus pentachloride was added to it and reaction was conducted for about 90 min by gradually increasing the temperature to +5 - +10°C (reacted for 30 min after phosphorus pentachloride disappeared). The reaction solution was chilled at -30°C and a solution containing 2 mL of isobutanol and 5 mL of methylene chloride was added drop-wise while stirring. The temperature was increased gradually to +5 - +10°C and reaction was conducted for 2 h (the reaction was traced with TLC). The temperature was decreased to 0°C after the reaction was complete and 5 mL of cold water containing 2 mL of aqueous table salt solution was poured into the solution. The mixture was stirred for about 60 min while being chilled on ice, and 10 mL of diisopropyl ether and 10 mL of ethyl ether were added. After a short while, white crystals precipitated out gradually. The crystals were collected, which was washed with diisopropyl ether and ether, followed by drying. Amount yielded: 360 mg.

mp 148-50°C (decomposition)UV λmax: 321 nm (95% ethanol)

IR: (Nujol): 1781, 1762, 1700 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 21

7-Amino-3-ethylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester hydrochloride:

The same reaction as in Reference Example 20 was conducted using 990 mg (0.002 mol) of 7-phenylacetamido-3-ethylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester (mp 130-31°C). 750 mg (90.8%) of the subject compound was obtained.

mp 188-90°C (decomposition)

UV λmax: 320 nm (95% ethanol)

IR: (Nujol): 1780, 1763, 1710 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 22

7-Phenylacetamido-3-methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid p-nitrobenzyl ester:

4.7 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3-hydroxy-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid p-nitrobenzyl ester was dissolved in 35 mL of dimethylformamide, to which 4 g of carbomethoxymethylene triphenyl phosphorane was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction solution was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in 500 mL of ethyl acetate, followed by washing with 5% HCl, water and saturated aqueous table salt solution and drying over magnesium sulfate. The solution was concentrated and the residue was subjected to purification by column chromatography with Wako gel C-200 (200 g) (toluene-ethyl acetate system), and 28 g of the objective product was obtained.

IR: (Nujol): 3300, 1760 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

3.20-3.75 (9H, m), 5.00 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.30 (2H, b.s), 5.85 (1H, d.d, J=4.8 Hz, 9 Hz), 6.15 (1H, d, J=9 Hz), 7.35 (5H, s), 7.55, 8.22 (4H, ABq, J=9.0 Hz)

882 mg of a by-product (an isomer from dimerization of the cephalosporin nuclei) was obtained from the above reaction. A product having the same physical property was obtained when this by-product was oxidized with a peracid followed by reduction with phosphorus trichloride by conventional methods.

Reference Example 23

7-Phenylacetamido-3-methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester:

2.8 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3- methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid p-nitrobenzyl ester was dissolved in 50 mL of formic acid and 50 mL of ethanol, to which 1.8 g of zinc powder was added over 10 min while stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and at 50°C for 2 h, and the insoluble substance was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum, followed by adding a mixed solution of 50 mL ethyl acetate and

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20 mL water. The pH was adjusted to 7.0 with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. The insoluble substance was removed and the aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate. The pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to 2.0 with 5% HCl, followed by extracting with ethyl acetate.

A solution of diphenyldiazomethane-n-hexane was added to the organic layer and reaction was conducted at room temperature. The reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum after the starting material (carboxylic acid) disappeared, and the residue was washed with isopropyl ether to give 1.27 g of the objective product.

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IR: (Nujol): 3320, 1770 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, CDCl3)

3.32-3.70 (9H, m), 4.95 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.80 (2H, d.d, J=4.8 Hz, 9.6 Hz), 6.10 (1H, d, J=9.6 Hz), 6.85 (1H, s), 7.15-7.35 (16H, m)
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Reference Example 24

7-Amino-3-methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester:

1.12 g of phosphorus pentachloride was dissolved in 20 mL of methylene chloride, to which 1.45 mL of pyridine was added while chilling on ice. After stirring for 30 min at the same temperature, the mixture was chilled at -50°C. Subsequently, 10 mL of methylene chloride containing 1.0 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3- methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester was added, followed by stirring for 2 h at -50°C and for 2 h while chilling on ice. The solution was chilled at -50°C, and 4 mL of dry methanol was added drop-wise, followed by stirring for 1 h at 0°C. 20 mL of saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate was added while chilling on ice and stirred for 30 min at the same temperature. After extracting with methylene chloride and washing with saturated aqueous solution of table salt, the pH was adjusted to 7.0 with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate while chilling on ice. The solution was dried and concentrated and the residue was subjected to purification with 15 g of Wako gel C-200 (system: toluene-ethyl acetate), and 350 mg of the objective product was obtained.

```
IR: (Nujol): 1780 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, CDCl3)

1.70 (2H, b.s), 3.36-3.65 (7H, m), 4.70 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 4.96 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.20-7.40 (10H, m)
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Reference Example 25

7-Phenylacetamido-3-methoxycarbonylvinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester:

1.2 g of 7-phenylacetamido-3-bromomethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester was dissolved in 2 mL of dimethylformamide, to which 818 mg of triphenylphosphine and 311 mg of sodium iodide were added and the mixture was stirred at 5°C for 20 h. The reaction solution was concentrated under vacuum and powder was obtained by treating with isopropyl ether, and the powder was further washed with ethyl acetate.

The resultant salt was dissolved in 30 mL of methylene chloride, to which 580 mg of methyl glyoxalate-1 hydrate was added, and the pH was adjusted to 9 with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate while chilling on ice, followed by stirring for 4 h at room temperature. Subsequently, the pH was adjusted to 5.0 with a 5% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid while chilling on ice, followed by extracting with metylene chloride. After washing with water and drying over magnesium sulfate, the solution was concentrated. The residue was subjected to purification with 20g of Wako gel C-200 (system: toluene-ethyl acetate) and 184 g of the objective product was obtained.

IR: (Nujol): 1780 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

3.40-3.65 (7H, m), 5.0 (1H, d, J=4.2 Hz), 6.70 (1H, d, J=12 Hz), 6.8 (1H, d.d, J=4.2 Hz, 9.6 Hz), 6.15 (1H, d, J=9.6 Hz), 6.80 (1H, s), 6.82 (1H, d, J=12 Hz), 7.20-7.40 (16H, m)

Reference Example 26

7-Amino-3-methoxycarbonylvinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester:

164 mg of phosphorus pentachloride was dissolved in 2 mL of methylene chloride under nitrogen atmosphere, to which 0.21 mL of pyridine was added while chilling on ice. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at the same temperature. The solution was added drop-wise to a preprepared solution of 1.5 mL of methylene chloride containing 150 mg of 7-phenylacetamido-3- methoxycarbonylvinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester at -50°C (about 10 min). The mixture was stirred for 30 min at -50°C and for 2 h at 0-5°C, followed by chilling at -50°C, and the reaction solution was added drop-wise to 2 mL of methanol chilled at -50°C. The solution was stirred for 30 min at -50°C and for 1 h at 0-5°C, followed by adding 3 mL of saturated aqueous table salt solution and stirring for 30 min at the same temperature. After extracting with methylene chloride and washing with saturated aqueous table salt solution, the pH was adjusted to 7.0 with a 2% aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate in the presence of saturated aqueous table salt solution, and the solution was washed with water. The solution was then dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was subjected

to purification with 2 g of Wako gel C-200 (system: toluene-ethyl acetate) and 73 mg of the objective product was obtained.

IR: (Nujol): 1780 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.75 (2H, b.s), 3.40 (2H, b.s), 3.56 (3H, s), 4.7 (1H, d, J=4.2 Hz), 4.9 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.75 (1H, d, J=12 Hz), 6.85 (1H, d, J=12 Hz), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.20-7.40 (10H, m)

Application Example 1

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer)

192 mg of 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetic acid (syn isomer), 120 mg of 7-amino-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester and 50 mg of 1-hydroxybenztriazole were dissolved in 10 mL of methylene chloride, which was chilled on ice, and 1 mL of methylene chloride containing 75 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide was added, followed by stirring overnight at 5°C. The solution was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was dissolved in 50 mL of ethyl acetate. The insoluble substance was removed and the solution was washed sequentially with cold 5% aqueous hydrochloric acid and saturated aqueous table salt solution. After drying over magnesium sulfate, the solution was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was subjected to purification with 8 g of Wako gel C-200 (system: toluene-ethyl acetate) and 200 mg of the objective product was obtained.

IR: (Nujol): 1770, 1740-1710 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.30 (9H, s), 3.50 (2H, b.s), 5.05 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.20 (1H, d, J=8 Hz), 5.40 (1H, d, J=14.5 Hz), 5.90 (1H, d.d, J=5 Hz, J=9.5 Hz), 6.90 (2H, b.s), 6.65-7.10 (1H, m), 7.15-7.40 (26H, m)

Application Example 2

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer)

The subject compound was obtained in the same manner as in Application Example 1 using 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetic acid as the starting material.

IR: (Nujol): 3300, 1770 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

2.70 (3H, s), 5.0 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.2 (1H, d, J=10 Hz), 5.4 (1H, d, J=16 Hz), 5.8 (1H, d. d, J=4.8 Hz, J=9.0 Hz), 6.8 (1H, s), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.1-7.3 (27H, m)

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Application Example 3

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

200 mg of 7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2- pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-vinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer) was dissolved in 0.4 mL of anisole, and 4 mL of cold trifluoroacetic acid was added while chilling on ice, followed by stirring for 1 h at the same temperature. The solution was concentrated under vacuum and powder was prepared (from the precipitates) by treating with isopropyl ether, which was washed and dried, and 85 mg of the objective product was obtained.

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IR: (Nujol): 1760 cm<sup>-1</sup>
NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)
1.15 (9H, s), 3.50, 3.86 (2H, ABq, J=17.6 Hz), 5.16 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.35 (1H, d, J=9 Hz), 5.60-5.78 (2H, m), 6.75-7.10 (1H, m), 6.95 (1H, s)
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Application Example 4

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cef em-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethylester (syn isomer)

256 mg of 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetic acid, 181 mg of 7-amino-3- methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester and 67 mg of 1-hydroxybenztriazole were dissolved in 20 mL of methylene chloride, which was chilled on ice. 1 mL of methylene chloride containing 103 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide was added, followed by stirring overnight at 5°C. The solution was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was dissolved in 30 mL of ethyl acetate. The insoluble substance was removed and the solution was washed sequentially with a cold 5% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid and saturated aqueous table salt solution and dried. The solution was then concentrated under vacuum and the residue was subjected to purification with 15 g of Wako gel C-200 (system: toluene-ethyl acetate) and 100 mg of the objective product was obtained.

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IR: (Nujol): 3300, 1780 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.16 (9H, s), 3.40-3.70 (7H, m), 5.10 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.8 (1H, d. d, J=5 Hz, J=9.6 Hz), 6.8 (1H, s), 6.85 (1H, s), 7.2-7.4 (26H, m)
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Application Example 5

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4 -carboxylic acid sodium salt:

200 mg of 7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methoxycarbonylmethyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester was dissolved in 0.2 mL of anisole, to which 2 mL of trifluoroacetic acid was added while chilling on ice, followed by stirring for 30 min at the same temperature. The solution was concentrated under vacuum and powder was prepared by treating with isopropyl ether, which was dried and then dissolved in 2 mL of water-2 mL of acetic acid, and the pH was adjusted to 7.0 with a 2% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution while chilling on ice. The aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate, followed by developing with 15 mL of Diaion HP-20. The target fraction was collected and freeze-dried, and 63 mg of the objective product was obtained.

```
IR: (Nujol): 1770 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, D2O)

1.15 (9H, s), 3.40-3.7 (7H, m), 5.0 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.8 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 6.8 (1H, s)
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Application Example 6

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-(2-methoxycarbonylvinyl-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer):

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IR: (Nujol): 1770 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

1.20 (9H, s), 3.4 (2H, d), 3.6 (3H, s), 5.0 (1H, d, J=4.2 Hz), 5.7 (1H, d, J=12 Hz),

5.80 (1H, d. d, J=4.2 Hz, 9.6 Hz), 6.7 (1H, s), 6.8 (1H, d, J=12Hz)
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Application Example 7

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer)

120 mg of 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetic acid (syn isomer) and 101 mg of 7-amino-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester were dissolved in 10 mL of dry methylene chloride, to which 33 mg of 1-hydroxybenztrizole was added. 1 mL of methylene chloride containing 50 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide was added while chilling on ice, followed by stirring overnight at 5°C. The insoluble substance was removed and the solution was washed sequentially with a 2.5% aqueous hydrochloric acid solution and water, followed by concentrating. The residue was subjected to purification by silica gel

chromatography (Wako gel C-200, 8g, system: toluene-ethyl acetate) and 160 mg of the objective product was obtained.

IR: (Nujol): 1770, 1740-1710 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

2.20 (3H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 3.54 (2H, b. s), 5.05 (1H, d, J=5.0 Hz), 5.75 (1H, d. d, J=5.0 Hz), 7.86 (1H, s), 7.90 (1H, s), 7.00-7.45 (27H, m)

The compounds of Application Examples 8-11 were obtained in the same manner as in Application Example 7 using 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-alkyacylloxyiminoacetic acids and corresponding 7-amino-3-cefem derivatives.

Application Example 8

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-propionoyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer)

IR: (Nujol): 1770, 1740-1710 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.25 (3H, t, J=8 Hz), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.48 (2H, q, J=8 Hz), 3.55 (2H, b. s), 5.06 (1H, d, J=5.0 Hz), 5.75 (1H, d. d, J=5 Hz, 9 Hz), 6.85 (1H, s), 6.92 (1H, s), 7.10-7.42 (27H, m)

Application Example 9

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-isobutyryloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer)

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.20 (6H, d, J=8 Hz), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.70 (1H, m), 3.50 (2H, b. s), 5.06 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.75 (1H, d. d, J=5 Hz, 10 Hz), 6.86 (1H, s), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.05-7.35 (27H, m)

Application Example 10

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer)

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.27 (9H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 3.35, 3.65 (2H, ABq, J=16 Hz), 5.03 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.78 (1H, d. d, J=5 Hz), 6.90 (1H, s), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.15-7.40 (27H, m)

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Application Example 11

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-ethylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer)

IR: (Nujol): 3300, 1780, 1740-1720 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.20 (3H, t, J=8 Hz), 1.25 (9H, s), 2.70 (1H, q, J=8 Hz), 3.45 (2H, b. s), 5.05 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.70 (1H, d. d, J=4.8 Hz, 9.0 Hz), 6.85 (1H, s), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.15-7.32 (26H, b.s)

Application Example 12

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

150 mg of 7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthiol-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid diphenylmethyl ester (syn isomer) was dissolved in 0.2 mL of anisole while chilling on ice. 2 mL of trifluoroacetic acid was further added at the same temperature, followed by stirring for 1 h while chilling on ice.

The solution in trifluoroacetic acid was concentrated under vacuum at 20°C and powder was prepared by treating the residue with isopropyl ether, which was separated by centrifuging after washing thoroughly with isopropyl ether and ether, and 55 mg of the objective product was obtained by drying under vacuum.

IR: (Nujol): 1770 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, DMSO-d₆)

2.16 (3H, s), 2.32 (3H, s), 3.75 (2H, s), 5.12 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.68 (1H, d. d, J=4.8, J=7.5 Hz), 7.10 (1H, s), 9.78 (1H, d, J=7.5 Hz)

The compounds of Application Examples 13-16 were obtained in the same manner as in Application Example 12 by removing the protecting groups of the corresponding protected 3-cefem cephalosporin compounds.

Application Example 13

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-propionoyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

IR: (Nujol): 1760 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, DMSO-d₆)

1.25 (3H, t, J=8 Hz), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.50 (2H, q, J=8 Hz), 5.05 (1H, d, J=5.0 Hz), 5.70 (1H, d. d, J=5.0 Hz), 7.05 (1H, s), 9.80 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz)

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Application Example 14

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-isobutyryloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

IR: (Nujol): 1760 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, DMSO-d₆)

1.15 (6H, d, J=7.5 Hz), 2.3 (3H, s), 2.65 (1H, m), 3.70 (2H, b.s), 5.15 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.70 (1H, d. d, J=5 Hz, J=8.2 Hz), 7.05 (1H, s), 9.85 (1H, d, J=8.2 Hz)

Application Example 15

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carbo xylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

IR: (Nujol): 3300, 1770 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, DMSO-d₆)

1.20 (9H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 3.75 (2H, b.s), 5.15 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.70 (1H, d. d, J=5 Hz, J=9 Hz), 7.05 (1H, s), 9.85 (1H, d, J=9 Hz)

Application Example 16

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-ethylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid trifluoroacetic acid salt (syn isomer)

IR: (Nujol): 1760 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, DMSO-d₆)

1.20 (3H, t, J=8 Hz), 1.25 (9H, s), 2.70 (2H, q, J=8 Hz), 3.70 (2H, b.s), 5.15 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.72 (1H, d, d, J=5 Hz), 7.1 (1H, s), 9.80 (1H, d, J=8 Hz)

Application Example 17

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester (syn isomer)

120 mg of 2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetic acid (syn isomer) and 90 mg of 7-amino-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester were dissolved in 10 mL of dry methylene chloride, to which 33 mg of 1-hydroxybenztrizole was added. 1 mL of methylene chloride containing 50 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide was added while chilling on ice, followed by stirring overnight at 5°C. The insoluble substance was removed and the solution was washed sequentially with 2.5% aqueous hydrochloric acid and water, followed by drying and concentrating under vacuum. The residue was subjected to purification by silica gel chromatography and 130 mg of the objective product was obtained.

IR: (Nujol): 3300, 1770, 1740-1710 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.20 (9H, s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.3 (3H, s), 3.55 (2H, b. s), 5.05 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.15-5.35 (3H, m), 6.85 (1H, s), 6.95 (1H, d, J=8 Hz), 7.15-7.35 (16H, m)

Application Example 18

7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxy lic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester (syn isomer)

The subject compound was obtained in the same manner as in Application Example 17 from corresponding 3-cefem compound.

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl₃)

1.25 (9H, s), 1.30 (9H, s), 2.35 (3H, s), 3.55 (2H, b. d), 5.10 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.60-5.95 (3H, m), 6.85 (1H, d, J=8 Hz), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.20-7.35 (16H, m)

Application Example 19

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester (syn isomer)

100 mg of 7-[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-acetyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester (syn isomer) was dissolved in 0.1 mL of anisole while chilling on ice. Subsequently, 1 mL of trifluoroacetic acid was added, followed by stirring for 1 h at the same temperature, and the solution was concentrated under vacuum. Powder was prepared by treating the solution with isopropyl ether, which was thoroughly washed sequentially with isopropyl ether and ether. The powder was dissolved in 10 mL of ethyl acetate, and the pH was adjusted to 7.0 with a 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution while chilling on ice. The organic layer was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate and 38 mg of the objective product was obtained after concentrating and drying.

IR: (Nujol): 1760 cm⁻¹

NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.25 (9H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.35 (3H, s), 3.60 (2H, b. s), 5.10 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.70-5.95 (3H, m), 6.90 (1H, s), 8.25 (1H, d, J=8 Hz)

Application Example 20

7-[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-pivaloyloxyiminoacetamido]-3-methylthio-3-cefem-4-carboxylic acid pivaloyloxymethyl ester (syn isomer)

The subject compound was obtained in the same manner as in Application Example 19. NMR (80 MHz, δ value, PPM, CDCl3)

1.25 (9H, s), 1.30 (9H, s), 2.35 (3H, s), 3.65 (2H, b. s), 5.10 (1H, d, J=5 Hz), 5.70-5.95 (3H, m), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, d, J=8 Hz)

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分新規セフエム化合物

②特

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明 細 書

1. 発明の名称

新規セフエム化合物

2.特許請求の範囲

1 一般式

$$R_1 \stackrel{N}{\longleftarrow} C \stackrel{C - CONH}{\longrightarrow} R_2$$

[式中、R1 はアミノ基または保護されたアミノ基、R2 はC1~C4の低級アルキル基、R3 はビニル基、低級アルキルチオ基、 −CH=CHCOOR3 (R3 は水来又は低級アルキル基)又は −CH2COOR3 (R3 は水来又は低級アルキル基)、R4 はカルボキシル基又は保護されたカルボキシル基を示す〕で表わされるセフェム化合物及び医薬品として許容されるその塩類。

2 特許請求の範囲第1項記載の化合物のシン異性体。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は新規なセフェム化合物及びその医薬として許容される塩類に関する。

すなわち、本発明は優れた抗菌活性を有する新 規なセフェム化合物、更に詳しくは、次の一般式 (I)

$$R_1 \stackrel{V}{\searrow} \stackrel{C}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{CONH}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{S}{\longrightarrow} R_2 \qquad (1)$$

【式中、R1 はアミノ基または保護されたアミノ基、R2はC1~C4の低級アルキル基、R3 はビニル基、低級アルキルチオ基、 −CH=CHCOOR3 (R3 は水果又は低級アルキル基)又は −CH_COOR3 (R3 は水果又は低級アルキル基)、R1はカルポキシル基又は保護されたカルポキシル基を示す〕

で安わされるセフエム化合物及び医薬品として許 容されるその塩類を提供するものである。

本発明化合物(!)は、例えば次に示す何れかの方 法によつて製造される。

① 一般式(11)

(式中、R₈及びR₆は前配と回じ) で表わされる化合物又はそのN-シリル誘導体 に一般式(II)

で表わされる化合物を製造する。

③ 一般式侧

$$R_{1}^{2} \stackrel{\text{C}}{\swarrow}_{S} \stackrel{\text{CONH}}{\nearrow}_{N} \stackrel{\text{S}}{\longrightarrow}_{R_{4}^{2}} R_{5} \qquad \text{(V)}$$

(式中、Rat保護されたカルボキシル基を示し、Rat及びRaは前記と同じ)

で表わされる化合物に一般式(V)又は(V)

(式中、 X はハログン原子を示し、R₂ は前配と 同じ)

で表わされる化合物を反応させ、次いで要すれば保護基を除去することにより(I)式の本発明化合物を製造する。

上記式(I)~例において、「低級」とは特にことわらない限り炭素数 1~4 のものを意味する。 パで表わされるアミノ保護基としては、所望により脱離できる通常の保護基であればよく、例えば 2.2,2~1 リクロロエトキシカルボニル基、 2~

(式中、R₁及びR₂は前配と同じ)

で表わされる化合物又はそのカルポキシル基における反応性誘導体と反応させ、次いで設すれば保護基を除去することにより(I)式の本発明化合物を製造する。

② 一般式([a)

$$R_1^2 \stackrel{\text{C}}{\longrightarrow} C \xrightarrow{\text{CONH}} S \xrightarrow{R_3} (1a)$$

(式中、R[™] は保護されたアミノ基を示し、R₂, R₂及びR₄は前配と同じ)

で表わされる化合物を脱保護基として一般式(lb)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
N & C & CONH & S \\
H_2N & N & O & R_4
\end{array}$$
(1b)

(式中、R₂, R₃及びR₄は前配と同じ)

本発明方法①の原料である①式の化合物は、例 えば一般式伽

(式中、Raはカルボキシル保護基を示し、Raは前 配と同じ) で表わされる化合物に次式(V)又は(M)、

シル保護基を脱離させることにより製造される。 化合物師と化合物(V) 又は(M) との反応は、塩基の 存在下有機溶媒、水又は含水溶媒中で行われる。 カルボキシル保護基の脱離は、オキシムの研等及の が発力を使れなければならない。 をしない条件で行われなければならない。 がには、R₅としてアリル基を使用し、バラウム 放鉄を用いて還元的に除去する方法(J. Org. Chem. 47-587, 1982年)、R₅として t ー プチル基、 p - メトキシベンジル基、 ジフェニルメチル ル基を使用し、酸で加水分解する方法が採用される。

本発明方法①において、①式の化合物のカルボ キシル基における反応性誘導体を使用する場合に は、反応は、例えば水、アセトン、ジオキサン、 アセトニトリル、クロロホルム、塩化メチレン、

ウム塩; 2-エチル-5-(m-スルホフエニル) イソキサゾリウムヒドロキンド分子内塩; 1-(p-クロロペンセンスルホニルオキシ)-6-ク ロロ-1 H-ベンゾトリアゾールまたジメチルホ ルムアミドと塩化チオニル、ホスゲン、オキシ塩 化りんなどとの反応によつて得られるいわゆるヴィルスマイヤー試薬などが挙げられる。

この反応はまた無機塩基または有機塩基の存在下に行なつてもよく、このような塩基の例としては、炭酸水素アルカリ金属(例えば炭酸アルカリウム、炭酸アルカリウム、炭酸アルカリウム、炭酸アルカリ土類金属(例えば炭酸カルシウムなど)、トリ(低級)アルキルアミンなどのリン、トリー(低級)アルキルでミンなどがデージに、トリエチルでミンなどがデージーがあります。

反応温度は特に限定されず、反応は通常冷却下ないし加温下に行なわれる。

テトラヒドロフラン。酢酸エチル等の反応化悪影 響を与えない溶媒中、氷冷下で行うのが好ましい。 また、側式の化合物を遊離の形で使用するときは、 縮合剤の存在下行うのが好ましい。この縮合剤と しては、例えばN,N-ジシクロヘキシルカルポ シイミド; N - シクロヘキシル - N - モルホリノ エチルカルポライミド: N - シクロヘキシル - N' - (4 - ジエチルアミノシクロヘキシル) カルポ ジイミド; N , N - ジエチルカルポジイミド; N, N'- ジイソプロピルカルポジイミド: N - エチル - N- - (3 - ジメチルアミノプロピル) カルポジ イミド; N , N'-カルポニルピスー(2-メチル イミダゾール); ベンタメチレンケテン・N-シ クロヘキシルイミン: ジフエニルケテン - N - シ クロヘキシルイミン;エトキシアセチレン;1-アルコキシー1-クロロエチレン:亜りん酸トリ アルキル;ポリりん酸エチル;ポリりん酸イソプ ロビル;オキン塩化りん;三塩化りん;塩化チオ ニル;塩化オキザリル;トリフエニルホスフイン; 2.-エチル-7-ヒドロキシペンズイソキサソリ

本発明において、目的化合物(I)のシン異性体は化合物(II)と化合物(II)の対応するシン異性体とを、例えば前記 ヴイルスマイヤー試薬の存在下に中性条件で反応させることによつて得ることができる。

また、本発明方法③の反応は、自体公知の方法とのでは、自体公知の反応は、自体公知ののでは、化合物のと(M)のでは、塩化メチレン、酢酸エチル、テトラヒドンラン等の溶媒中、ビリジン、トリエチルアミン等の有機塩基の存在下、-20~20℃の起度メークのでは、ジメチルスルホキンド等のでは、ジメチルスルホキンド等のでは、ジメチルスルホキンド等では中0~5℃の温度で行うのが好ましい。

更にまた、本発明方法①~③の各方法において、 保護基の除去は、その種類に応じて公知の方法、 例えば酸による加水分解、アルカリによる加水分解、還元等の方法を採用できる。

に含まれる。

ここで、目的化合物(I)において、シン異性体及びアンチ異性体とは、それぞれ次の部分構造機、 (M)を有する幾何異性体を意味する。

(式中、R₁及びR₂は前配と同じ)

本発明化合物は、遊離カルボキシル基又は人人で、遊離アミノ基を有している場合には、常といて、といて、というな塩を存っている場合を表現は通常の非毒性の塩であり、そののような塩はアルカリ金属塩でカリウム塩などのような金属塩、アンモニウム塩、トリエチルアミン塩、ピリジン塩、ピコリン塩、ジシクロへキン

ルアミン塩、N・N・ジベンジルエチレンジアミン塩など)、有機酸との塩(例えば酢酸塩、マイン酸塩、酒石酸塩、メタンスルホン酸塩、ベンスルホン酸塩、鰻酸塩、トルエンスルホン酸塩など)、無機酸との塩(例えば塩酸塩、カルギニン塩、アスパラギン酸塩、グルタミン酸塩など)などが含まれる。

本発明の目的化合物(I)およる場合を を表現の自動性を を表現の自動性を を表現を を表する をのののので を表する をまたな を表する をまたな を表する を表する をまたな を表する をまたな を表する をまたな をまたる をまたな をまたる をまたな をまたな

カブセル剤、錠剤、糖衣錠、軟膏、坐剤、格液、 懸渦液、乳剤などが挙げられる。

次にこの発明で提供される目的化合物の有用性を示すために、本発明の化合物のうち代表的なものについて、抗菌活性を調べた結果を示す。

1. 抗菌活性

(a) 試験方法

試験は祭天平板希釈法で行ない、第1表に示す各試験菌の増殖が起こらなくなる最小発育阻止機度(MIC)を観察し記録した。結果を第1級に示す。

(b) 試験化合物

A: 7-〔2-(2-アミノチアゾール-4-イル)-2-アセチルオキシイミノアセトアミド〕-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体)

B: 7 - [2 - (2 - アミノチアソール - 4 - イル) - 2 - ピパロイルオキシイミノ アセトアミド] - 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルポン酸トリフロロ酢 酸塩 (シン異性体)

C:7-(2-(2-Tミノチアゾール-4 -イル)-2-プロピオノイルオキシイ ミノアセトアミド]-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸トリフロ ロ酢酸塩(シン異性体)

D: 7-〔2-〔2-丁ミノチアゾール-4 ーイル)-2-イソブチリルオキシイミ ノアセトアミド]-3-メチルチオ-3 -セフエム-4-カルボン酸トリフロロ 酢酸塩〔シン異性体〕

E:7-(2-(2-アミノチアゾールー4 -イル)-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノ アセトアミド]-3-エチルチオー3-セフエム-4-カルポン酸トリフロロ酢 酸塩(シン異性体)

F:7-[2-(2-アミノチアゾール-4 -1ル)-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノ アセトアミド]-3-メトキシカルポニ ルメチル・3 - セフエム・4 - カルボン酸ナトリウム塩
G:7-[2-(2-アミノチアゾール・4
- イル)-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド]-3-ピニル・3-セフエム・4 - カルボン酸トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体)

以下余白

		試験 化合物						
試 驗 菌	A	В	С	Q	E	F	G	
Sta. aureus 606	0.7 8	1.5 6	0.7 8	0.7 8	25	6.2 5	1.5 6	
Sta. aureus 606 E 25	0.78	1.5 6	0.78	0.7 8	25	3.1.3	1.5 6	
Sta. aureus 209P JC-1	0.2 0	0.3 9	0.20	0.3 9	6.2 5	1.5 6	0.3 9	
Sta. aureus Smith ([)	0.2 0	0.78	0.2 0	0.3 9	1 2.5	1.5 6	0.78	
Sta. epidermidis ATCC 14990	0.2 0	0.78	0.2 0	0.3 7	6.2 5	1.5 6	0.7 8	
B. subilis ATCC 6633	0.3 9	0.78	0.3 9	0.3 9	1 2.5	3.1 3	0.7 8	
E. coli W3630 RGN 823	0.78	6.2 5	0.78	1.5 6	1 2.5	1 2.5	6.2 5	
E. coli W3630 RGN14	0.78	1 2.5	1.5 6	3.1 3	1 2.5	25	6.2 5	
E. coli W3630 RGN238	1.5 6	6.2 5	1.5 6	1.56	1 2.5	25	6.2 5	
E. coli ML1410	0.7 8	1 2.5	1.5 6	3.1 3	1 2.5	25	1 2.5	
E. clli NIHJ JC-2	0.7 8	3.1 3	0.7 8	1.5 6	1 2.5	1 2.5	6.2 5	
E. coli No.29	0.3 9	3.13	0.78	0.78	1 2.5	6.25	3.1 3	
Kleb. pneumoniae GN69	0.3 9	1.56	0.39	0.78	6.2 5	6.2 5	1.5 6	
Kleb. pneumoniae GN118	0.3 9	3.1 3	. 0.39	0.7 8	6.2 5	1 2.5	3.1 3	
Kleb. pneumoniae PCI602	0.7 8	3.13	0.39	0.7 8	6.2 5	1 2.5	3.1 3	
Pro. mirabilis GN79	1.5 6	6.2 5	25	3.1 3	2 5	25	3.1 3	
Pro. mirabilis GN310		<u> </u>				1 2.5	25	
Sal. typhi Q-901-W	0.3 9	0.78	0.20	0.3 9	6.25	6.25	0.7 8	

秋 験 · 樹			試験	化 合	1 89		
p-, apr (23	A	В	С	D	E	F	G
Sal. typhimurium LT-2	0.3 9	3.1 3	0.3 9	0.7 8	1 2.5	1 2.5	1.5 6
Sal. enteritidis No.11	0.20	0.2 0	0.10	0.10	6.2 5	0.78	0.20
Shigella dysenteriae Shigae	0.20	0.78	0.2 0	0.3 9	6.25	3.1 3	0.78
Pro. vulgaris GN76	1.5 6	6.2 5	6.25	1 2.5	50	1 2.5	3.1 3
Pro. vulgaris GN106	0.78	3.1 3	1.5 6	3.1 3	50	1 2.5	3.1 3
Pro. vulgaris OX-19				ļ		1 2.5	1 2.5
Pro. morganii Kōno						25	50
Pro. rettgeri GN624	0.2 0	1.5 6	0.3 9	0.7 8	6.2 5	3.1 3	3.1 3
Pro. rettgeri J-0026	0.20	0.78	0.20	0.3 9	6.2 5	1.5 6	1.5 6
E. coli GN206			ļ	İ		6.25	6.2 5
Citro. freundii GN346/16	1.51	6.2 5	0.78	1.56	1 2.5	25	6.2 5
Entero. cloacae G-0005		ļ	. [5 0	1 2.5
Entero. cloacae G-0008			6.2 5	6.2 5	25	25	6.2 5
Serr. marcescens No.1	1.5 1	6.2 5	3.1 3	3.1 3	25	2 5	6.2 5
Serr. marcescens No.2	3.1 3	1	3.1 3	3.1 3	2 5	5 0	1 2.5
Ps. cepacia M-0527	1.5 6	1 2.5	3.1 3	3.1 3	1 2.5	1 2.5	1 2.5
Str. faecalis W-75					1 2.5	:	,
		. 1	-	1			

2. 感染治療実験

(a) 試験方法

(b) 試験化合物

H:7-[2-(2-アミノチアゾール-4 -1ル)-2-アセチルオキシイミノア セトアミド]-3-メチルチオ-3-セ フエム-4-カルポン酸ピパロイルオキ シメチルエステル(シン異性体) I:7-[2-(2-アミノチアゾール-4 - イル) - 2 - ビバロイルオキシイミノ アセトアミド] - 3 - メチルチオ - 3 -セフエム - 4 - カルポン酸ビバロイルオ キシメチルエステル(シン異性体)

第 2 表

投与量		4	:	存		率			
(明/マウス)	A *	в*	E*	H	τ	セフロキ サ <i>ジ</i> ン	無治療 対照群		
10	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	0/3		
1	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	2/3	0/3		
0.1	0/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	0/3	0/3		

* 試験化合物A、B及びEは前配と同じ。

つぎに本発明を参考例及び実施例により詳細に 説明するが、本発明はこれら実施例により限定さ れるものではない。

参考例 1

エチル-2-(2-アミノチアゾール-4-イル)-2-ヒドロキシイミノアセテート(シン異

性体)

氷酢酸30ml中におけるアセト酢酸エチル30 9の溶液を撹拌し氷冷する。これに反応温度が10 ℃以下に維持される様な速度で、水40℃中にお ける亜硝酸ナトリウム189の溶液を加えた。約 30分間氷冷下攪拌し、ついで水80 配中におけ る塩化カリウム168の溶液を加えた。生成する 混合物を1時間提拌した。下層の有機層を分離し、 そして水層をジエチルエーテルで抽出した。抽出 物を油状物と合一し、水、飽和食塩水で順次洗浄 し、乾燥させ濃縮乾固し、エチルー2ーヒドロキ シイミノー3-オキソプチレート(シン異性体) 30分を得た。塩化メチレン40単中エチルー2 -ヒドロキシイミノ-3-オキソプチレート(シ ン異性体) 1.5 % の溶液を境枠 しそして氷冷する。 これにスルフリルクロライド149を商下し、2 日間攪拌した。水洗した後、乾燥し機縮した。残 留油状物179をエタノール50㎡中に溶解し、 そしてジメチルアニリン 7.7 昭、及びチオ尿案4.2 9を選择しながら加えた。2時間後に生成物を戸

取しエタノールで洗浄し乾燥し安配化合物79得た。

mp 188℃(分解)

参考例 2

エチルー2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル) - 2 - ヒドロキシイミノアセテート 塩酸塩(シン異性体):

トリエチルアミン 8.4 配合有ジメチルホルムアミド30 配中における参考例1の生成物13 9の 溶液を撹拌、冷却(-30°)し、これに2時間 かけてトリチルクロライド16.75 9を加えた。混合物を問温版で30分間撹拌後、室盘で17時間 攪拌した。

次に水 5 0 0 配と酢酸エチル 5 0 0 配との間に分配した。有機層を分離し水で洗浄しついで 1 N - H C 8 5 0 0 配で提拌した。析出する沈線を集め、水、酢酸エチル、及びエーテルで順次洗浄し乾燥した。袋配化合物を白色固体として 1 6.4 9 得た。

mp 184~186℃(分解)

参考例 3

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾールー4 - イル) - 2 - ヒドロキシイミノ酢酸ナトリウム塩(シン異性体):

2-(2-トリチルアミノチアソール-4-イル)-2-ヒドロキシイミノ酢酸エチル・塩酸塩(シン異性体)20分をエタノール400 ml を満てする。室盤下、24時間攪拌後、析出する沈澱を戸取する。沈澱物をエーテルで洗浄後、テトラヒドロフラン500 ml に懸濁し、氷冷下10分 HCBで pff = 20 に調整して、均一溶液を得る。次に氷冷下飽和重ソウ水で pff = 8.0 に調整する。次の下的和重ソウ水で pff = 8.0 に調整する。次の下的和重ソウ水で pff = 8.0 に調整する。対象が析出する。戸取し水、エーテルで順次洗浄後乾燥する。白色粉末16分得る。

参考例 4

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアソール・4 - イル) - 2 - ヒドロキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル(シン異性体):

2-(2-トリチルアミノチアソール-4-イ

ル)-2-ヒドロキシイミノ酢酸ナトリウム塩1.8 タをジメチルホルムアミド20ml 化溶解し、これ に水冷下アリルアイオダイド 0.8 ml を加え、室温 下24時間撹拌する。該反応液を酢酸エチル 200 ml - 水200ml の混液に加え、有機層を水洗する (200ml×2)。硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後機 縮乾固し、このものを和光ゲルC-200 60 子で精製する(系;トルエン-酢酸エチル)。収 量1.3 分。

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, CDC8;);
4.85(2H, m), 5.25~5.50(2H, m), 5.95
(1H, m), 6.90(1H, s), 7.85(16H, bs)
参考例5

2 ~ (2 ~ トリチルアミノチアゾールー4 ~ イル) ~ 2 ~ アセチルオキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル(シン異性体):

2-(2-トリテルアミノチアソール-4-イル)-2-ヒドロキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル ・(シン異性体)469脚を乾燥塩化メチレン10 mdに容解し、氷冷下ビリジン0.1 mdを加える。次

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にアセチルクロライド 0.1 配を含む乾燥塩化メチレン 1 配を商下し、同温度で 2 0 分間機件する。水洗し硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥する。機縮乾固後シリカゲルで精製し目的物 5 0 0 9 得る。

FD mass : 5 1 1

IR ($x = -\nu$); 3300, 1740 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, δ 値, PPM);

2.11(3H, s), 4.75~4.85(2H, m), 5.20~ 5.48(2H, m), 5.70~6.15(1H, m), 6.85(1H, s), 7.80(15H, s)

参考例 5 と同様にして、2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル) - 2 - ヒドロキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル(シン異性体)を対応する酸クロライドと反応させて、次の参考例 6 ~ 8 の化合物を得た。

参考例 6

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル) - 2 - プロピノイルオキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル(シン異性体):

FD mass ; 5 2 5

FD mass : 5 5 3

IR (ヌジョール); 3300, 1740 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM);

1.25(9H, s), 4.70~4.85(2H, m), 5.16~ 5.55(2H, m), 5.65~6.20(1H, m), 6.90(1H, s), 7.26(16H, s)

参考例 9

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル) - 2 - アセチルオキシイミノ酢酸(シン異性体):

2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾール-4-イル)-2-アセチルオキシイミノ酢酸エリルエステル(シン異性体)250号を乾燥塩化メチレン10配に溶解し、これに氷冷下2-エチルヘキサン酸カリウム85号を含む酢酸エチル溶液5 null に関係性する。次いで析出ますない。 次というないで1時間機性する。次いで析出ますないが減をが取し、イソブロビルエーテル、能酸エチルで減た発し、イソブロビルエーテル、能酸エチルで順次洗浄し乾燥して2-(2-トリチルアミ IR (ヌショール); 3300, 1740 cm⁻¹
NMR(80 MHz, & 値, PPM);
1.25(3H, t, J=8Hz), 2.5(2H, q, J=8Hz),
4.75~4.85(2H, m), 5.20~5.48(2H, m),

5.70~6.15(1H, m), 6.82(1H, s), 7.80(15H, b.s)

参考例7

2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾール-4-イル)-2-イソプチリルオキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル(シン異性体):

FD mass ; 5 4 0

IR (ヌジョール); 3300, 1745 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 8値, PPM)

1.20(6H, d, J=8Hz), 2.60(1H, m), 4.70 ~4.82(2H, m), 5.15~5.48(2H, m), 5.70~ 6.15(1H, m), 6.85(1H, s), 7.20(16H, s)

参考例8

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール-4 - イル) - 2 - ピペロイルオキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル(シン異性体):

ノチアソール - 4 - イル) - 2 - アセチルオキシイミノ酢酸カリウム塩を得る。ここで得たカリウム塩を酢酸エチル 2 0 NKに懸濁し、氷冷下 5 をHC4 溶液で pH = 2.0 K間盤する。飽和食塩水で洗浄し乾燥する。濃縮乾固し目的生成物を白色粉末として130 90 得る。

NMR (80 MHz, 8 值);

2.15(3H, s), 6.80(1H, s), 7.30(16H, bs) 参考例 9 と同様にして、対応する 2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾールー 4 - イル) - 2 - アルキルアシルオキシイミノ酢酸アリルエステル(シン異性体)を原料とし、ベラジウム触媒の存在下2-エチルヘキサン酸カリウムを用いて次の参考例 10~12の化合物を得た。

参考例10

2~(2~トリチルアミノチアゾール-4~イル)~2~プロピオノイルオキシイミノ酢酸:

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, CDC6,);

1.25(3H, t, J=8Hz), 2.5(2H, q, J=8Hz), 6.80(1H, s), 7.30(16H, b.s)

参考例11

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアソール - 4 - イル) - 2 - イソプチリルオキシイミノ酢酸:

NMR(80 MHz, 6 值, PPM, CDC6;);
1.05(6H, d, J=8Hz), 2.40(1H, m), 6.85
(1H, s), 7.30(16H, b.s)

参考例12

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル) - 2 - ピパロイルオキシイミノ酢酸:

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, CDC8,);

1.16(9H, s), 6.80(1H, s), 7.28(16H,bs) 参考例 1 3

7 - β - フエニルアセタミド - 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルポン酸 - p - ニトロペ ンジルエステル:

乾燥アセトニトリル 4 0 ml K、 7 - β - フェニルアセタミド - 3 - ヒドロキシ - 3 - セフェム - 4 - カルボン酸 - p - ニトロベンジルエステル 5.6 タ (1 2 mM) を懸濁させ、攪拌しながら窒素雰囲気下 - 2 0 ℃に冷却し、ジイソプロビル - エチ ルアミン 2.4 配及びジフエニルークロロホスフエート 2.8 配を加えた。 反応混合物を約30分間同温度で提押し、透明溶液を得た。 TLCで反応終了を確認後、反応液を-30℃に冷却し、ジイソブロビルーエチルアミン 2.4 配を加え、メチルーメルカブタン約39を提押下に吹込んだ。-25~-30℃で約2時間提押しながら反応を続け(結晶析出)、TLCで反応終了を確認した後、酢酸 0.5 配を加えた。

生成物を集め、冷アセトニトリル 7 配、イソプロビルエーテル 1 0 配で順次洗浄後、真空乾燥した。収量: 4.95 % (収率: 83 %)。

mp; 231℃(分解)

IR($x \neq 3 - \nu$); 3230, 1775($\beta - \beta \rho \beta \Delta$), 1705, 1650 cm⁻¹

UV Amax ; 3 1 9 nm o

NMR (DMSO-d₆ +CDC-d₃); b 值 (60 MHz)
3.28(3H, s), 3.61(2H, s), 3.68(2H, s),
5.03(1H, d, (J-4.6Hz)), 5.73(2H, s),
5.64(1H, dd, (J-4.6, J-7.8Hz)), 7.29(

5H, s), 7.63, 8.20 (4H, 2×d, (J-8.2)), 8.83 (1H, d, (J-7.8)),

参考例14

7-フエニルアセタミド-3-メチルチオ-3--セフエム-4-カルボン酸:

れば、活性炭処理をする。水材は塩酸で pH 1~2 に調整し、一夜氷室におく。 固形物を集め、水洗袋、少量のイソプロピルエーテルで洗い乾燥して、標題の化合物を得た。収量; 1.4 g (77%)。 アセトンナイソプロピルエーテルから再結晶。

mp 197~98℃(分解)

UV ¹ max ; 3 1 8 nm (9 5 % エタノール)
IR(ヌジョール) ; 3280(NH), 1770 (ゲーラクタム), 1690, 1640 cm⁻¹

NMR (DMSO-d₆+CDC.6₅); δ 値 (60 MHz(R600)) 2.33(3H, s), 3.57(2H, s), 3.67(2H, s), 5.01(1H, d, J=4.7Hz), 5.56(1H, dd, J= 4.7, 8.2Hz), 7.25(5H, s), 9.01(1H, d, J=8.2Hz)

参考例15

7-フエニルアセタミド-3-メチルチオ-3-ーセフエム-4-カルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル:

参考例14で得られた7-フエニルアセタミド -3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カルポン 酸1.829をアセトンに温めて溶かす。選择しな がら ジアソジフエニルメタンのn-ヘキサン溶液 を加える。TLCで反応を追跡しながら室温で一 夜反応させた後、娘圧機縮し乾固する。過剰のジ アソジフエニルメタンをn-ヘキサンで処理して 除く。固形物を塩化メチレンに溶し、酸性炭酸ソ ーダ水で pH 7.5 に調整した。塩化メチレン層を 分取し、乾燥後減圧機縮乾固し、固形物をイソブ ロビルエーテル、エチルエーテルで処理して乾燥 し、標題の化合物を得た。収量; 2.4 分 (90%)。 アセトンナメタノールから再結晶。

mp 162~63℃(分解)

UV λ_{max} ; 3 1 8 nm (9 5 \$ ± \$ ノール) IR(ヌジョール); 3230(NH), 1780(β-ラ クタム), 1700(エステル),

1650 cm-1

NMR(CDCes); 8 値(60 MHz) 1.99(3H, s), 2.91, 3.38(2H, ABq, J=16.8 Hz), 3.64(2 H, s), 4.95(1 H, d, J = $4.3 \,\mathrm{Hz}$), $5.6 \,\mathrm{2}$ (1 H, d. d, J = 4.3, $8.6 \,\mathrm{Hz}$),

エチル、イソプロピルエーテルの順に洗い、乾燥 して標題の化合物を得た。収量; 2.259 (91%)。 mp 203~205℃(分解)

UV lmax : 3 1 9 nm (95 #エタノール) IR(ヌジョール); 1780 (β-ラクタム) , 1760, 1700 cm⁻¹

NMR(DMSO-d_e); & 値 (60 MHz)

244 (3H, s), 3.73, 4.13 (2H, ABq, J=16 Hz), 5.08(1H, d, J=4.3Hz), 5.28(1H, d,J=4.3 Hz), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.20~7.80 (13H, т)

参考例17

7-アミノ-3-エチルチオ-3-セフエム-4 -カルポン酸ペンズヒドリルエステル塩酸塩: 参考例13~16化準じて表配化合物を得た。 mp 172~173℃(分解) UV lmax : 319 nm (95%エタノール) · IR(ヌジョール); 1778, 1705 cm -1 NMR(DMSO-do); 8 値 (60 MHz)

1.16 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.93 (2H, q, J=7

参考例16

7-アミノ-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4 - カルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル塩酸塩: 参考例15で得られた1-フエニルアセタミド - 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルポン 酸シフエニルメチルエステル 2.659を塩化メチ レン 5 0 叫に溶かし、- 3 0 ℃に冷す。これに無 水ビリジン4略を加え、さらに五塩化リンの微粉 末 3. 2 9 を投入する。徐々に昇温させ、 - 1 0 ~ 10℃で約3時間攪拌する。TLCで反応終了を 確かめた後-40℃に冷す。(反応液の一部をと り、無水メタノールを加え、ペンセン:酢酸エチ ル=2:1で展開する。)この反応液(結晶析出) に攪拌下、無水メタノール 1 5 M を満下する。透 明な反応液は、徐々に昇温させ、-10℃で約1 時間攪拌する。TLCで反応終了を確かめた後、 40 見の冷食塩水中に加え、濃拌下、希アンモニ ア水で pH 1.5~2.0 に保ちながら氷冷下約 1 時 間反応させる。析出物を集め、少量の氷水、酢酸

 $6.86(1H, s), 7.2 \sim 7.33(16H)$

Hz), 2.93 (2H, q, J=7 Hz), 3.68, 4.10 (2H, ABq, J=15Hz), 5.05(1H, d, J=5Hz), 5.77(1H, d, J=5Hz), 6.83(1H, s), 7.3(10H.m)

参考例18

7-フエニルアセトアミド-3-ピニル-3-セフエムー4ーカルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエス

1-フエニルアセトアミド-3-プロムメチル - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルポン酸ジフエニルメチ ルエステル 1.2 9をジメチルホルムアミド2 貼に 쯈解し、これにトリフエニルホスフイン 8 1 8 mg 及びョウ化ナトリウム311脚を加え、0~5℃ で17時間撹拌する。反応液をイソプロピルエー テルで洗浄して粉末化し、更に酢農エチルで洗浄 する。得られた粉末を塩化メチレン30mに懸滑 し、これに氷冷下36メホルムアルデヒド酢液15 14を加える。次いで飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水格 「液で pH = 9.0 に調整し、氷冷下 3 0 分、室温で 2時間撹拌する。更に氷冷下5 f HCf で pH=5.0 K

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調整し塩化メチレンで抽出する。水洗後、硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥する。濃縮乾固しシリカゲルクロマトで精製する。(和光ゲルC-200 40 分、系トルエン酢酸エチル)目的物 4 2 0 町を得る。

IR($x \ge x - \nu$); 1765, 1710 cm⁻¹ NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, CDC θ_1);

3.30, 3.60 (2H, ABq, J=19 Hz), 3.56 (2H, s), 4.91 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 5.16 (1H, d, J=8 Hz), 5.36 (1H, d, J=15 Hz), 5.75 (1H, d, d, J=4.8, 9.0 Hz), 6.25 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz) 6.89 (1H, s), 7.10~7.55 (16H, m)

参考例19.

7-アミノー3-ビニルー3-セフエムー4-カルポン懐ジフエニルメチルエステル塩譲塩:

7-フェニルアセトアミド-3-ピニル-3-セフェム-4-カルボン酸ベンズヒドリルエステル230 町を乾燥塩化メチレン10 M に格解し-40 C に冷却する。これにピリシン0.36 M 及び五塩化リン282 mを加え-40 C で 2 時間、

481町(0.001モル)を塩化メチレン20配に溶かし、ピリジン0.40配を加え-20℃に溶す。これに五塩化リン440町を加え、提押下徐々に昇温させ+5~+10℃で約90分反応液を-30℃に冷し、提押下イソブタノール20配の塩化メチレン5配液を商でする。ついで徐々に月温させ、チレン5配液を商でする。ついで徐々に月温させ、チェーテルで2時間反応を追跡する)。反応終了後0℃に冷し、食塩水2配を含む冷水5配中に提押下そそぐ。水冷下りの最大ででである。カウ境件し、これにジイソブロビルエーテル10配、エチルエーテル10配。まる10町。

mp 1 4 8 ~ 5 0 C (分解)

UV λ_{max} ; 3 2 1 nm (9 5 # \pm % / $-\nu$) IR(% % % $-\nu$); 1781, 1762, 1700 cm⁻¹

台灣例21

7 - アミノー3 - エチルチオー3 - セフエムー

0 ℃で 2 時間機拌する。次いで - 5 0 ℃に冷却し、 乾燥メタノール 1 配を加え、 - 5 0 ℃で 2 時間、 0 ℃で 1 時間機拌する。反応液に氷冷下飽和食塩 水 1 0 配を加え 0 ℃ ~ 5 ℃で 3 0 分間攪拌する。 これにイソブロビルエーテル 2 0 配を加え析出す る沈級を沪取する。イソブロビルエーテル、酢酸 エチルで顧次洗浄し目的物 1 6 4 町を得る。

IR($x > 3 - \nu$); 1760, 1705 cm⁻¹

NMR (60 MHz, 8 值, PPM, DMSO-ds);

3.73, 4.00(2H, ABq, J=18Hz), 5.1~5.4 (2H, m), 5.58(1H, d, J=6Hz), 5.93(1H, m), 6.97(1H, s), 7.00(1H, d, d, J=12, 18Hz), 7.42(10H, m), 9.17(2H, m)

谷考例20

7 - Tミノ-3メチルチオー3 - セフエムー4- カルボン酸エトオキシカルボニルオキシエチル塩酸塩(α):

7-フェニルアセタミド-3-メチルチオ-3 -セフエム-4-カルボン酸エトキシ-カルボニ ルオキシエチル(α型)(mp 157~158℃)

4 - カルポン酸 - エトキシ - カルボニルオキシエチルエステル塩酸塩:

7-フェニルアセタミド-3-エチルチオ-3-セフェム-4-カルボン酸エトキシカルボニルオキシェチルエステル(mp 130~31℃)990呵(0.002モル)を用い、他は参考例20と同様に反応させ処理した。標型の化合物を750呵(90.85)得た。

mp 188~90℃(分解)

UV l_{max}; 3 2 0 nm (9 5 # エタノール) IR (ヌジョール); 1780, 1763, 1710 cm⁻¹ 参考例 2 2

7-フエニルアセトアミド-3-メトキシカルポニルメチル-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸 p-ニトロペンジルエステル:

7 - フェニルアセトアミド-3 - ヒドロキシー3 - セフェム - 4 - カルポン酸 P - ニトロペンシルエステル 4.7 9 をジメチルホルムアミド 3.5 w に溶解し、これにカルポメトキシメチレントリフェニルホスホラン 4.9 を加え宝温で 2.4 時間提

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祥する。反応液を機縮し、酢酸エチル500ml 化溶解し、冷5% HCB、水、飽和食塩水で順次洗浄し硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥する。次いで減圧下機縮乾固し、残渣を和光ゲルC-200(200分)でカラムクロマト精製する(系;トルエン-酢酸エチル)目的物28分を得る。

IR(ヌジョール); 3300,1760 cm⁻¹ NMR(80 MHz, & 値, PPM, CDC 0_b)

3.20~3.75(9H, m), 5.00(1H, d, J=4.8Hz), 5.30(2H, b.s), 5.85(1H, d.d, J=4.8Hz, 9Hz), 6.15(1H, d, J=9Hz), 7.35(5H, s), 7.55, 8.22(4H, ABq, J=9Hz)

上記反応中、副産物(セファロスポリン核二重結合の異性体)882岁を得た。この物は常法により過酸で酸化し三塩化リンで還元すると表配目的物と同一物性の物質となつた。

谷考例23

7-フエニルアセトアミド-3-メトキシカル ボニルメチル-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸ジ フエニルメチルエステル:

5.80(1H, d. d, J=4.8Hz, 9.6Hz), 6.10(1H, d, J=9.6Hz), 6.85(1H, s), 7.15~7.35(16H, m)

参考例 2 4

7 ーアミノー3ーメトキシカルポニルメチルー3ーセフエムー4ーカルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル:

7-フェニルアセトアミド-3-メトキシカルボニルメチル-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸 P-ニトロペンシルエステル2.8 分をギ酸50 配及びエタノール50配中に氷冷下に溶解する。提供下、亜鉛粉1.8 分を10分間がけて不容物を変形で、亜鉛粉1.8 分を10分間がは、変をで1時間、50℃で2時間機群エチル50配っ水20配の混液に加える。氷冷下節を放射を放射を発表で10人水圏を軽くする。水圏を55HC&で水冷下pH=2.0 に調整し、酢酸エチルで抽出する。

有機層化シフエニルジアソメタン・n - ヘキサン溶液を加え室温で反応させる。原料(カルボン酸)が消失したら減圧下濃縮乾固し、残麼をイソプロピルエーテルで洗浄し、目的物 1.2 7 9 を得る。

IR(ヌジョール); 3320, 1770 cm⁻¹
NMR(80 MHz, & 値, CDCe₂);
3.32~3.70(9H, m), 4.95(1H, d, J=4.8Hz).

ルエン-酢酸エチル)目的物350脚を得る。

IR(ヌジョール); 1780 cm⁻¹ NMR(80 MHz. が値, CDCe,);

> 1.70(2H, b.s), 3.36~3.65(7H, m), 4.70 (1H, d, J=4.8Hz), 4.96(1H, d, J=4.8Hz), 6.90(1H, s), 7.20~7.40(10H, m)

参考例 2 5

7 - フエニルアセトアミド-3 - メトキシカルボニルピニル-3 - セフエム - 4 - カルポン酸ジフエニルメテルエステル:

7 - フエニルアセトアミド-3 - プロムメチル
-3 - セフエム - 4 - カルボン酸ジフエニルメチ
ルエステル 1.2 を を ジメチルホルムアミド 2 ml に
格解し、これにトリフエニルホスフイン 8 1 8 ml
及びョウ化ナトリウム 3 1 1 mlを加え、 5 ℃ で20
時間提件する。減圧下機縮しイソプロビルエーテ
ルで粉末化し、更に酢酸エチルで洗浄する。

得られた塩を塩化メチレン30 M に溶解し、これにメチルグリオキザレート・一水和物580 M を加え、氷冷下飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水で pH

=9に調整し、室温で4時間撹拌する。次いで、 氷冷下59塩酸水で pH = 5.0 に調整し塩化メチ レンで抽出する。水洗後硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥 し機磁乾固する。和光ゲルC - 200 209で 精製(系:トルエン - 酢酸エチル)し、目的物 184 90を得る。

IR(ヌジョール): 1780 cm-1

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, CDC6,);

3.40~3.65(7H, m), 5.0(1H, d, J=4.2Hz), 6.70(1H, d, J=12Hz), 6.8(1H, d, d, J=4.2Hz), 6.8(1H, d, d, J=4.2Hz), 6.80(1H, s), 6.82(1H, d, J=12Hz), 7.20~7.40(16H, m)

移考例26

7-丁ミノ-3-メトキシカルボニルビニル-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸ジフエニルメチル エステル:

登案気流下、五塩化リン164号を塩化メチレン2mlに溶解し、これに氷冷下ピリジン 0.21ml を加え、同温度で30分提拌する。他方7-フェ

н,

d, J=12Hz), 6.90(1H, s), 7.2~7.4(10H, m)

7-[2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾール-

奥施例 1

4 - イル) - 2 - ピパロイルオキシイミノアセト ・ アミド) - 3 - ピニル - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カル ポン酸シフエニルメチルエステル (シン異性体): 2~(2-トリチルアミノチアソール-4-イ ル)-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノ酢酸(シン異 性体)192号、 7-アミノー3-ピニルー3-セフエム - 4 -カルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエス テル120号、及び1~ヒドロキシペンズトリア ゾール50 脚を塩化メチレン10 配化溶解し氷冷 する。シシクロヘキシルカルボジイミド75脚を 含む塩化メチレン 1 mbを加え5℃で終夜攪拌する。 減圧下濃縮し、酢酸エチル50mlに溶解する。不 容物を除去し冷5 が塩機水、線和食塩水で照次洗 静する硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、液圧下濃縮乾 固する。和光グルC-200.89(系:トルエ ン- 作譲エチル)で精製し目的物200脚を得た。

IR(ヌジョール): 1780 cm-1

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, CDC.6,):

1.75(2H, b.s), 3.40(2H, b.s), 3.56(3H, s), 4.7(1H, d, J-4.2Hz), 4.9(1H, d, J-4.8Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J-12Hz), 6.85(1H,

IR(x : 3 - n); 1770, 1740~1710 cm^{-1} NMR(80 MHz, 8 館, PPM, CDC61);

1.30 (9H, s), 3.50 (2H, bs), 5.05 (1H, d. J=5Hz), 5.20 (1H, d. J=8Hz), 5.40 (1H, d. J=14.5Hz), 5.90 (1H, d.d., J=5Hz, J=9.5Hz), 6.90 (2H, bs), 6.65~7.10 (1H, m), 7.15~7.40 (26H, m)

爽施例 2

? - 〔2 - 〔2 - トリチルアミノチアゾールー4 - イル〕 - 2 - アセチルオキシイミノアセトアミド〕 - 3 - ビニル - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルボン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル〔シン異性体〕: 実施例1と同様にして、2 - 〔2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル〕 - 2 - アセチルオキンイミノ酢酸を原料として模配化合物を得た。

IR($x ? = -\nu$); 3300, 1770 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, CDC8;);

2.70(3H, s), 5.0(1H, d, J-4.8Hz), 5.2(
1H, d, J-10Hz), 5.4(1H, d, J-16Hz),
5.8(1H, d, d, J-4.8Hz, J-9.0Hz), 6.8(1H,

s), 6.9 (1H, s), 7.1~7.3 (27H, m)

実施例3.

7-〔2-〔2-アミノチアゾール-4-イル)-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド〕-3-ピニル-3-セフエム-4-カルポン酸トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体):

7-〔2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾールー4-イル)-2-ビバロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド〕-3-ビニル-3-セフエム-4-カルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル(シン異性体)200号をアニソール0.4 W中化密解し、氷冷下、冷トリフロロ酢酸4 Wを加え同温度で1時間提择する。成圧下機組しイソプロピルエーテルで粉末化、洗浄して乾燥する。目的物85 号を得る。

IR(ヌジョール); 1760cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 8 値, PPM, DMSO-d_e);
1.15(9H, s), 3.50, 3.86(2H, ABq, J-17.6Hz), 5.16(1H, d, J-5Hz), 5.35(1H, d, J-9Hz), 5.60~5.78(2H, m), 6.75~7.10
(1H, m), 6.95(1H, s)

実施例 4

7-[2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾールー 4-イル)-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノアセト アミド]-3-メトキシカルボニルメチル-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸ジフエニルメチルエス テル(シン異性体):

2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル) - 2 - ビベロイルオキシイミノ酢酸 2 5 6 mg、フーフミノ - 3 - メトキシカルポニルメチル - 3 - オフエム - 4 - カルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル1 8 1 mg、及び 1 - ヒドロキシベンズトリアゾール 6 7 mgを塩化メチレン 2 0 ml 化溶解し水 かった 3 で終 でで終 ででである。ジシクロヘキシルカルボジイミド 1 0 3 mgを含む塩化メチレン 1 mlを加え 5 ℃で終 で提供する。減圧下機縮し、酢酸エチル 3 0 ml 化溶解し不溶物を除去する。冷 5 多塩酸水、飽和食塩を和光ゲル C - 2 0 0 1 5 分で精製する(系; トルエン - 酢酸エチル)。目的物 1 0 0 mgを得た。

IR(メジョール); 3300, 1780 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 6 值, PPM, CDC63); 1.16(9H, s), 3.40~3.70(7H, m), 5.10(1H, d, J=5Hz), 5.8(1H, d, d, J=5Hz, J =9.6Hz), 6.8(1H, s), 6.85(1H, s), 7.2~ 7.4(26H, m)

奖施例 5

7 - [2 - (2 - アミノチアゾール - 4 - イル)
- 2 - ピパロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド] 3 - メトキシカルボニルメチル - 3 - セフエム 4 - カルボン酸ナトリウム塩;

7-〔2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾールー4-イル)-2-ビバロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド〕-3-メトキシカルボニルメチル-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル200号をアニソール0.2 配に溶解し、これに氷冷下トリフロロ酢酸2配を加え、同母胺で30分間選押する。次いで減圧下機縮し、イソプロビルエーテルで粉末化し乾燥したのち、これを水と配-酢酸2配中に溶解し、氷冷下2多炭酸水果ナトリウム水でpH = 7.0 に調整する。水層を酢酸

エチルで洗浄後、ダイヤイオンHP-20 15 WK 展開し精製する。目的フラクションを集め凍結乾燥し、目的物 63 写を得た。

IR(ヌショール); 1770 cm⁻¹
NMR(80 MHz, & 値, DQ);
1.15(9H, s), 3.40~3.7(7H, m), 5.0(1H, d, J=4.8Hz), 5.8(1H, d, J=4.8Hz), 6.8(

爽施例 6

1H, s)

7 - [2 - (2 - TミノチTゾール - 4 - イル)- 2 - ピパロイルオキシイミノTセトTミド] -3 - (2 - メトキシカルボニルピニル - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルボン酸トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体):

IR(ヌジョール); 1770 cm⁻¹
NMR(80 MHz, が値、PPM、DMSO-d。);
1.20(9H, s), 3.4(2H, d), 3.6(3H, s),
5.0(1H, d, J=4.2Hz), 5.7(1H, d, J=12Hz),
5.80(1H, d. d, J=4.2Hz, 9.6Hz), 6.7(1H,
s), 6.8(1H, d, J=12Hz)

特開昭59-184186(15)

実施例7

7 - [2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアソール -4-イル)-2-アセチルオキシイミノアセトア ミド]-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カ ルポン酸シフエニルメチルエステル (シン異性体): 2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾール-4-イ ル)-2-アセチルオキシイミノ酢酸(シン異件 体)120号及び7~アミノ-3-メチルチォ-3 - セフエム - 4 - カルポン酸ジフエニルメチル エステル101号を乾燥塩化メチレン10配化溶 解し、これに1-ヒドロキシペンズトリアソール 33脚を加える。氷冷下、ジシクロヘキシルカル ポジイミド50 町を含む塩化メチレン1 毗を加え 5℃で終夜攪拌する。不密物を戸収し2.5% HC& 水、水で順次洗浄後濃縮乾固する。シリカゲルク ロマトで精製する。(和光グルC-200 89、 系;トルエン~酢酸エチル)。目的物160脚を 得る。

IR(メジョール); 1770, 1740~1710 cm^{-1} NMR(80 MHz, δ値, PPM, CDC θ_2);

6.85(1H, s), 6.92(1H, s), 7.10~7.42(27H, m)

実施例9

7-〔2-〔2-トリチルアミノチアソールー 4-イル〕-2-イソプチリルオキシイミノアセトアミド〕-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4 -カルポン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル〔シン異性体〕:

NMR(80 MHz, & 值, PPM, CDCe₃);
1.20(6H, d, J-8Hz), 2.24(3H, s), 2.70
(1H, m), 3.50(2H, b.s), 5.06(1H, d, J
=5Hz), 5.75(1H, d, d, J=5Hz, 10Hz),
6.86(1H, s), 6.90(1H, s), 7.05~7.35(

実施例10

27H, m)

7-〔2-〔2-トリチルアミノチアソールー 4-イル〕-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノアセト アミド〕-3-メチルチオー3-セフエムー4-カルボン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル〔シン異性 体〕: 2.20(3H, s), 2.26(3H, s), 3.54(2H,b.s), 5.05(1H, d, J=5.0Hz), 5.75(1H, d, d, J=5.0Hz, 9.0Hz), 7.86(1H, s), 7.90(1H, s), 7.00~7.45(27H, m)

実施例7と同様に2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾール-4-イル)-2-アルキルアシルオキシイミノ酢酸及び対応する7-アミノ-3-セフエム-誘導体を用いて実施例8~11の化合物を得る。

実施例8

7 - [2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアソールー 4 - イル) - 2 - プロビオノイルオキシイミノアセトアミド] - 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム -4 - カルボン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル(シン 異性体):

IR(スショール); 1770, 1740~1710 cm⁻¹
NMR(80 MHz, 8 値, PPM, CDC6;);
1.25(3H, t, J=8Hz), 2.26(3H, s), 2.48
(2H, q, J=8Hz), 3.55(2H, b.s), 5.06(
1H, d=5Hz), 5.75(1H, d. d, J=5Hz, 9Hz),

NMR(80 MHz, 8 値, PPM, CDC.8,);
1.27(9H, s), 2.26(3H, s), 3.35, 3.65(
2H, ABq, J=16Hz), 5.03(1H, d, J=5Hz),
5.78(1H, d, d, J=5Hz, 9Hz), 6.90(1H,s),
6.95(1H, s), 7.15~7.40(27H, m)

実施例11

7 - [2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾール - 4 - イル) - 2 - ピパロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド] - 3 - エチルチオー3 - セフエムー4 - カルボン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル(シン異性体):

IR(ヌジョール); 3300, 1780, 1740~ 1720cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 6 值, PPM, COCe,);
1.20(3H, t, J-8H), 1.25(9H, s), 2.70
(2H, q, J-8Hz), 3.45(2H, b.s), 5.05(
1H, d, J-4.8Hz), 5.70(1H, d. d, J-4.8Hz,
J-9Hz), 6.85(1H, s), 6.90(1H, s), 7.15
~7.32(26H, b.s)

突施例12

7-[2-(2-Tミノチアゾール-4-イル)2-Tセチルオキシイミノアセトアミド3-3メチルチオー3-セフエム-4-カルポン酸トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体):

7 - (2 - (2 - トリチルアミノチアゾールー4 - イル) - 2 - アセチルオキシイミノアセトアミド) - 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルボン酸ジフエニルメチルエステル150 脚をアニソール 0.2 配中に氷冷下に加え溶解する。同盤度で更にトリフロロ酢酸 2 配を加え、氷冷下1時間提择する。

トリフロロ酢酸を減圧下20℃で機縮し、機能にイソプロピルエーテルを加え粉末化する。イソプロピルエーテル、エーテルで十分洗浄後、遠心分離機で分離する。減圧下乾燥し目的物55岁を得る。

IR(ヌジョール); 1770 cm-1

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, DMSO-da);

2.16(3H, s), 2.32(3H, s), 3.75(2H, s), 5.12(1H, d, J=4.8Hz), 5.68(1H, d.d, J= 4.8 Hz, J=7.5 Hz), 7.10 (1H, s), 9.78 (1H, d, J=7.5 Hz)

実施例12と同様に対応する保護された3-セフェムセファロスポリン化合物の保護基をトリフロロ酢酸により除去し、次の実施例13~16の化合物を得た。

夹施例13

7 - (2 - (2 - Tミノチアゾール - 4 - イル)- 2 - プロピオノイルオキシイミノアセトアミド)- 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルボン酸トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体):

IR(スジョール); 1760 cm-1

NMR(80 MHz, & 值, PPM, DMSO-de);

1.25(3H, t, J=8Hz), 2.26(3H, s), 2.50 (2H, q, J=8Hz), 5.05(1H, d, J=5.0Hz), 5.70(1H, d.d, J=5.0Hz, J=8Hz), 7.05(1H, s), 9.80(1H, d, J=8Hz)

実施例14

7 - [2 - (2 - Tミノチアゾール - 4 - 1ル)- 2 - 1 ソプチリルオキンイミノアセトアミド]

- 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルポン 酸トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体):

IR(ヌジョール); 1760 cm-1

NMR (80 MHz, & 值, PPM, DMSO-d₆);

1.15 (6H, d, J=7.5Hz), 2.3 (3H, s), 2.65 (1H, m), 3.70 (2H, b.s), 5.15 (1H, d, J=5Hz), 5.70 (1H, d.d, J=5Hz, J=8.2Hz), 7.05 (1H, s), 9.85 (1H, d, J=8.2Hz)

- 実施例 1 5

7-〔2-〔2-丁ミノチアゾール・4-イル)
 -2-ピパロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド〕
 3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カルポン酸
 トリフロロ酢酸塩〔シン異性体〕:

IR($x \neq y = -\nu$); 3300, 1770 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 8 値, PPM, DMSO-da);

1.20(9H, s), 2.30(3H, s), 3.75(2H, b.s), 5.15(1H, d, J=5Hz), 5.70(1H, d.d, J= 5Hz, J=9Hz), 7.05(1H, s), 9.85(1H, d, J=9Hz)

実施例16

7-{2-(2-Tミノチアゾール-4-1ル)
-2-ピパロイルオキンイミノアセトアミド]3-エチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸
トリフロロ酢酸塩(シン異性体):

IR(ヌジョール); 1760 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 8 值, PPM, DMSO-de);

1.20(3H, t, J=8Hz), 1.25(9H, s), 2.70
(2H, q, J=8Hz), 3.70(2H, b.s), 5.15(
1H, d, J=5Hz), 5.72(1H, d.d, J=5Hz,
J=8Hz), 7.1(1H, s), 9.80(1H, d, J=8Hz)

奥施例17

7-(2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾールー 4-1ル)-2-アセチルオキシイミノアセトア ミド)-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カ ルポン酸ピパロイルオキシメチルエステル(シン 異性体):

2-(2-トリチルアミノチアゾール・4-イル)-2-サセチルオキシイミノ酢酸(シン異性体)120m及び7-アミノ-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエム-4-カルボン酸ビバロイルオキシ

特開昭59-184186(17)

メチルエステル90 吻を乾燥塩化メチレン10 配 に容解し、これに1-ヒドロキシベンズトリアソ ール33 吻を加える。次いで氷冷下ジシクロへキ シカルボジイミド50 吻を含む塩化メチレン1 配 を加える。5℃で終夜攪拌し不溶物を沪取し2.5 男 HC4、水で順次洗浄する。乾燥後、頑圧下濃縮 乾固したのちシリカゲルクロマトヤに付し精製する。目的物130 吻を得る。

IR($x = -\nu$); 3300, 1770, 1740 \sim 1710 cm⁻¹

NMR(80 MHz, 8 値, PPM, CDC6;);
1.20(9H, s), 2.15(3H, s), 2.3(3H, s),
3.55(2H, b.s), 5.05(1H, d, J=4.8Hz),
5.15~5.35(3H, m), 6.85(1H, s), 6.95(1H, d, J=8Hz),
7.15~7.35(16H, m)

突施例 18

7-〔2-〔2-トリチルアミノチアゾールー 4-イル〕-2-ピパロイルオキシイミノアセト ブミド〕-3-メチルチオ-3-セフエムー4-カルボン酸ピパロイルオキシメチルエステル:

ル、エーテルで順次洗浄する。粉末を酢酸エチル 10mlに溶解し、氷冷下5ヵ重炭酸ナトリウム水 溶液で pH = 7.0 に調整する。有機層を水洗後、 健酸マグネシウムで乾燥する。濃縮乾固し目的物 38 脚を得る。

IR($x : 3 - \nu$); $1760 cm^{-1}$ NMR(80 MHz, δ 億, PPM, CDC θ_3);

1.25(9H, s), 2.20(3H, s), 2.35(3H, s),
3.60(2H, b.s), 5.10(1H, d, J=5Hz),
5.70~5.95(3H, m), 6.90(1H, s), 8.25(1H, d, J=8Hz)

実施例20

7 - [2 - (2 - アミノチアゾール - 4 - イル)
 - 2 - ピパロイルオキシイミノアセトアミド] 3 - メチルチオ - 3 - セフエム - 4 - カルボン酸ピパロイルオキシメチルエステル(シン異性体):
 実施例19と同様にして額配化合物を得た。

NMR(80 MHz, & 値, PPM, CDC&s); 1.25(9H, s), 1.30(9H, s), 2.35(3H, s), 3.65(2H, b.s), 5.10(1H, d, J=5Hz), 実施例17と同様にして対応する3-セフェム 化合物より模配化合物を得た。

NMR(80 MHz, & 值, PPM, CDC.\$\mathcal{B}_3);
1.25(9H, s), 1.30(9H, s), 2.35(3H, s),
3.55(2H, b.d), 5.10(1H, d, J=5Hz),
5.60~5.95(3H, m), 6.85(1H, d, J=8Hz),
6.95(1H, s), 7.20~7.35(16H, m)

奥施例19

 $5.70 \sim 5.95$ (3H, m), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, d, J = 8Hz)

以 上

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手 梳 補 正 客 (自発) 昭和 58年10 月 18 日

特許庁長官 若杉和夫 殿

- 1. 事件の表示 昭和 5.8年 特 許 顯第 5 **値** 6.5 号
- 2. 発明の名称

新規セフエム化合物

3. 補正をする者 事件との関係 出願人 住所 東京都中央区京橋2丁目4番16号 名 称 明 治 製 菓 株 式 会 社

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5. 補正命令の日付

自 発

6. 補正の対象

明細書の「発明の詳細な説明」の欄

- 7. 補正の内容
 - (1) 明細書中、第 4 頁第 1 0 行、 「で表わされる化合物を脱保護基として -------」とあるを、

「で表わされる化合物の R₁ の脱保護反応に付 して----」と訂正する。

- (2) 同、第7頁第9行、 「オキシムイミノ基」とあるを、 「オキシイミノ基」と訂正する。
- (3) 同、 同第1 2 行、 「 <u>湿</u>元的に 」とあるを、 削除する。